BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,299—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
8th Oct.	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th "	PERSIA	7951	......	.....
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903	......	.....
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th "	MONGOLIA	9505	......	.....
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th "	EGYPT	7912	......	.....
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10509	......	.....
17th "	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951	......	.....
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903	......	.....
14th "	PENINSULAR	7294	VICTORIA	6522
21st "	NUBIA	5914	......	.....
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	1st Dec. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the......X

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. M.soa	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. M soa	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Iomic	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
AUSTRIA	R. Co le ani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	D. Mastrorigo	5,09	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berbero ich	4,24	22nd Dec 1904

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 485, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Oct. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 44, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 8th October, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 10th October, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons on THURSDAY, 6th October, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,300 tons, on or about 18th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th October, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

A BRITISH STEAMER SAILING about the middle of OCTOBER, from BOMBAY, for a CONTINENTAL PORT, has accommodation for twelve European Cabin Passengers, Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Fares reasonable. Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON AND CO.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Oct. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

(PLEASE READ AGAIN)

THE GREAT SECRET OF SUCCESS IS EARNESTNESS,

"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."

WE WILL GIVE TO ALL

From As. 8 to Rs. 2,000

NONE EXCEPTED

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN,
Re. 1/8.

Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2/8.

Set of PURE SILVER STUDS,
Rs. 3.

English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3/8.

English Lever Square TIMEPIECE,
(With ten years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.

Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.

Purchaser's Name and Address will be registered up to the 3rd December and the complimentary packets will be forwarded on the following week which will contain either the article or cash as above mentioned.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

N.B.—Out-Station orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.-P. system only.

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
173, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS' LAGER BEER.
FEUERHEERD'S COMMENDADOR PORT.

U. K. MALT WHISKY as supplied to the House of Lords.
G. H. MUMM'S "Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

JOHN WALKER & SONS'
WORLD RENOWNED KILMARNOCK WHISKIES.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS
AND
LONDON

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month.

LENTILLES, BEANS small and double, RICE (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LEMONS fresh—all of Italian produce.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly, Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, which will wear off and look shabby in a month, but unchangeable in colour and not in the least likely to oxidize.

Rs.
23

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ROYAL CORONATION CIRCUS.

Sole Proprietress. . . . . Madame BERESFORD

TO-NIGHT,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1904.

MOKANA

THE HANDCUFF KING.

This remarkable Gentleman invites members of the Audience to handcuff him or shackle him at their will and he will release himself without the aid of keys or other instruments.

BLANCHE AND DIACOFF,

World's Teacup Track Champions. Direct from the London Hippodrome Racing on a track 11 ft. in diameter and 140 laps to the mile.

THE ZENOBIA BROTHERS,

High Wire Performers and Aerial Gymnasts in their sensational act propelling a Rolling Globe across a Telephone Wire high over the heads of the people.

MDLLE. YELDING,

The Dashing Lady Scene Act Rider. From the London and Paris Hippodromes.

MISS IDA ELIVO,

The original Lady Trapese Equilibrist Performed by special command before Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria.

MR. A. JOHNSTONE,

The World's Premier Jockey Act Rider.

DIRECT FROM LORD GEORGE SANGERS CIRCUS.

LITTLE WILLIE,

The Youngest Bareback Rider in the World.

THE MUSICAL ASHBYS,

IN AN UP-TO-DATE MUSICAL ACT.

A Host of other Unique and Original Turns.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Seats booked at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1904.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods everything in Stock to be sold off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge Muslins, Crepons, Woollen and Cotton Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without reserve. Our Great Sale will last for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity. All customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we assure them that they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
7-8, Sitaram Buildings near Crawford Market,
Bombay.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for one year, commencing from 1st January, 1905.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, 1904, and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS for STATIONERY and PAPER.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on THURSDAY, 27th October, 1904.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. & N.-W. Ry., Gorakhpur.

Gorakhpur, 21th September, 1904.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN HOTELS Co, Ltd., are about to take over the Business hither to carried on by Messrs. W. B. Green & Co. at the Apollo Bunder Green's Restaurant, Bombay.

The Business will be conducted upon precisely the same lines as heretofore, under English management, and its character will not be changed in any respect. The interests of Up-country Clients will receive special attention.

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary, Indian Hotels Co., Ltd.

Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, 28th September, 1904.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17, Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Veroal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimneys or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

BOOTS and SHOES.—Gent's Tan Shoes, Rs. 3; Black Shoes, Rs. 2-8; Tan Lace Boots, Rs. 4-2; Black Lace Boots Rs. 3-3 per pair; all sizes. These are good, neat, stylish qualities made by the WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Retail Agents.—SUTOR and Co, 8, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HARNESS.—Good strong neat Brown Leather Single Harness, Rs. 30; Ditto Black Leather, Rs. 32-8; Superior Patent Leather with Silver Plated Fittings Rs. 75 per set. These are guaranteed qualities made by the WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Retail Agents.—SUTOR and Co, 8, Church, Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—At Mahableshwar, BUNGALOW, PARK HALL, with Stables, Outhouses, &c., well furnished, good accommodation for Cold Season. Rent Rs. 250. Apply T. KESHAVDAS, Laila Hall, BANDRA.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English. Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen's Street, Glassgow. This rare old Whiskey can be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

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RESERVE FUND	£500,000

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Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Zanzibar,
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Manager.

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ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,, 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,, 500,000

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RESERVED FUND	,, 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	,, 5,00,000

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MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

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2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

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For 2 Years	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,,	3½ ,,

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Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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LONDON.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

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R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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SOURABAYA.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 14 shed, Prince's Dock, by order and on account and risk of the concerned the remaining cargo salved ex. s.s. "Afghanistan," which wrecked near Suakim and brought by s.s. "Luristan," and s.s. "Tabaristan,"

1 cask hell tips.
K† $ 2785—1 case sulphuric acid.
,, 2807—1 case ammnia.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs BENNET and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 grey Arab quiet in harness
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CARRIAGES.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Seth Jalkisandas Gangadas, Messrs BENNETT & Co, will on SUNDAY, the 9th October, at 4 p.m, sell by Public Auction at Mr D N Vakil's Stables Gowalia Tank.

1 handsome strong English-built Victoria, on C. spring by 'Windover,' with rubber tyred bicycle wheels in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built mail phaeton, by 'Fulker' with rubber tyred bicycle wheels in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built landau on C spring by Kesterton of long acre, suitable for pair, in very good order.
1 handsome strong four-wheeled dog-cart, by Press & Co., in good order.
1 handsome strong pony cart, with hood, in good order.
1 handsome strong buggy, on C spring by Press & Co with rubber tyred bicycle wheels in very good order.
The property of another gentleman.
1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature Brougham, by Windover, in very good order.
The carriages are now on view.

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On MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Mazagon, Varee Bunder Road, a surplus stock of furniture, consisting of Glass and Crockery ware, pictures, Dining tables and chairs, sofas wall shades, cupboards, hanging lamps, &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 16th inst, at 1 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahim Mory Road, next to the Custom Choky, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table and chairs, drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top tables, rich carpets, oil paintings and water colour pictures, terracotta figures, Majolica vases and table ornaments, one square piano by Schiedmayer nearly new, one stamping machine, goats, pigeons, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyras, cooking utensils, &c., &c., the property of JOHN F. FIDO, Esq. proceeding to Cochin.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

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Messrs. Goverdhandas Khattau, Hormusjee Muncharji Chichger, Dwarkadass Dharmsey, and Jamsetjee Ardasnir Wadia Trustees of the indenture of Trust, dated 13th October, 1899 being Indenture for the purpose of securing certain debenture issued by the Britannia Mills, Ltd., will pursuant to the powers vested in them by the said Indenture, cause the following moveable and immoveable properties belonging to the Britannia Mills, Ltd, to be sold by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. Auctioneers, either in one lot or several on the premises at Fergusson Road, Parel, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October, 1904, at 4 p. m.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All and singular boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and other mechanical things and appliances which are at present in upon or about the mill premises or any part or parts thereof respectively and used or intended to be used in connection with the business of the Company.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt Batty ground, situate at Fergusson Road, Parel, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, stated in the said indenture of trust to contain by admeasurement four thousand square yards or thereabouts, but in the old muniments of the stated to consist of two pieces of land containing by admeasurement 3,542 and 30 square yards respectively, registered in the books of the collector of land Revenue at Bombay under old Nos 222, 313, 694, 700, 748 and 749 No 12301 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by a passage or public gowan, on or towards the south by the property of Ramchandra Dadajee on or towards the east by the Tulsi Main Waterpipe line and on or towards the west by the property of Kaikhusro Muncherjee Heeramaneck which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the Company

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold Foras free, hold new salt Batty ground at Fergusson Road, Parel Mungoot Mundly, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (32,000) thirty-two thousand square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under old No. 695, new survey Nos, 2-2760, 4 2760, 5-2760 and 2769 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Kaikhushro Muncherjee Heeramaneck, on or towards the south and east by the property of Dadajee Habajee and on or towards the west partly by the property of Ramchandra Dadajee and partly by the property of Jeewanjee Damonjee, which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the Company and are the premises comprised in and expressed to be demised to the Company for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years commencing from the 1st day of May, 1883 by an Indenture of lease bearing date 1st day of May, 1888, and made between Merwanjee Rustomjee and Byramjee Rustomjee of the one part and the Company of the other part.

Thirdly.—All that piece of parcel of leasehold land situate at Fergusson Road, Parel, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (2,855) two thousand eight hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, together with other hereditaments under old Nos, 629,699, and 712, new No. 16621 and, new survey No. 1-2761, and bounded on or towards the north by the land of Merwanjee Rustomjee, on or towards the south by the land of Dadajee Habajee, on or towards the east by the land belonging to the Company, and on or towards the west by land belonging to Ramchandra Dadajee, which said premises are at the date here of in the occupation of the Company and are the premises comprised in and expressed to be demised to the Company for a term of (999) nine hundred ninety-nine years commencing from the Twenty-second day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one by an Indenture of lease bearing such last mentioned date and made between Merwanjee Rustomjee of the one part and the Company of the other part, which said premises are at the date here of in the occupation of the Company. Together with all and singular the mill house and the building standing upon the aforesaid pieces of land or any of them and also together with their and every of their respective rights, members and appurtenances.

For printed particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Vendors or the Auctioneers, or Messrs. Nanu, Hormusjee and Co., Solicitors of the Vendors. The properties may be inspected on application to the Manager on the premises.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th October, 1904.

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BY

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OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

STEAM COOKERS, KITCHEN REQUISITES.

Cooking Utensils, and Machines in Varieties for Vegetable Cutting, Slicing, Mincing, Roasting and Grinding Coffee.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND REFRIGERATORS.

STOVE DEPOT.

17, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON,

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF COUNTRY TOBACCO IN BALES, BAGS AND BUNDLES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the Government Tobacco Godown, Elphinstone Bunder TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th day of October at 2 p.m. the stock-in-trade of the late Gocuidass Gordhandass consisting of—

About 22 bales 11 bags and 38 bundles country tobacco and tobacco powder in small lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Jubilee Bagh, below Tardeo Bridge, near the Tram Terminus, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also few pieces by Roberts and Dewjee Canjee, square piano by Soundy, American cottage Church organ 16 stops, by Ramchander, Singer's sewing machine, almost new, garden pump, hands onelibrary press in 11 pieces, perambulator, English ice box, cooking stove, set of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, cabinets, bedsteads almira, chavel glass, marble top dressing and washhand tables, standing lamp, carpets, iron safe, table ornaments, pictures, rubber tyred brougham, bay Australian horse harness, etc. the property of E. W. FERN Esq.

The above is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES ON ARTHUR ROAD,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 30 of 1891.

Sadashiv Ramchandra Vaidya, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing in a house in Fanaswadi outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff,

vs.

Ladha Raghowjee, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing in a house at Chinchpoogly Road, out side the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

and

Sakharam Mulshet Khedker, Assignee of the Plaintiff,

Messrs CRAWFORD and Company will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, in one lot the following landed properties, under instructions of Mr. Sakharam Mulshet Khedker Assignee of the plaintiff in the above suit, pursuant to the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell made on the 4th day of August 1904.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras free-hold, New Salt batty ground, situate on the northern side of Arthur Road, Chinchpoogly, in the sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and six square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 149 and New No. 16690, and new survey No. 1-2524, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east by the aforesaid Arthur Road, on the West by G. I. P. Railway Line, on the north by the ground of Tukaram Ramji Sindha, and on the south by the property partly of Jamsetji Rustomji Palkhiwala, Tukaram Kanji Sindhia, Mahadu Bhawani Hajab Laxman Bhagaji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras free-hold new Salt batty ground, situate on the northern side of aforesaid Arthur Road, Chinchpoogly, in the sub-district of Bombay outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement eighty-five square yards, being a portion of the land hereinbefore firstly described and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 149. New No. 16690, and new survey No. 1-2524, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the east by the vacant ground, on the west by the house of Laxmon Bhagaji, on the north by the ground of Gunu Tukaram and on the south by the passage.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold New Salt batty ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the northern side of the aforesaid Arthur Road, Chinchpoogly, in the subdistrict of Bombay, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement eighty-two square yard being a portion of the land hereinbefore firstly described and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 149. New No. 16690, and New Survey No. 1-2524, the said house is assessed by the Municipality under No. 110, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east by the vacant ground, on the west by the house of Laxman Bhagaji Dhamala, on the north by a passage, and on the south by the vacant ground of Laxman Bhagaji Dhamala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. B. Raghavayya, Solicitor, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 5th October, 1904.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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MANY IN THIS TOWN HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE

AND DON'T KNOW IT.

HAVE you suspected your kidneys as the cause of your trouble?

Does the back, head, or limbs ache? Is there rheumatism, weak heart, or dropsy? Is there too great or too little flow of the urine, with gravel or sediment? Do you feel always tired, done up, nervous?

These symptoms, and many more, come from unfiltered blood—blood loaded with impurities that are poisoning every organ.

But it's the kidneys' fault—they should filter the blood—take out its impurities. All the blood goes through the kidneys once every three minutes, day and night, for this purpose.

If, then, you would "get well," you must make the kidneys well. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for the kidneys and bladder only. They are a special kidney help (no action on the bowels) They are nature's greatest healing medicine, because they heal the kidneys, the blood purifiers, and help them in their great work.

We will gladly send a free sample box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to any reader of this paper. Please address your letter to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England, and say where you saw this offer. All chemists sell Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Securities—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 11-16	= + 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-1	= + 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3 4	= + 1-16
Silver—		
Spot in London	26 3-4	= unchanged
2 months hence	26 9-16	= do
Spot in New York	57 7-8	= + 1-16
Exchanges—		
Paris cheques	25·14 1-2	= —1-2
Berlin	20·40	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·85 1-2	= + 1-8
Discounts—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 5-8 per cent	= — 1-8
3 " " " Fine" Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= do
Interest—		
Day to day loans	1 3-8 per cent	= — 1-4
7 day market loans	1 1-4 per cent	= — 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £450,000.

Sugar—
German granulated 1st marks 13 8,-0, easier.

Metals.
Copper Braziers £68.
Yellow metal 6 1-8d.
Tin Plates 11
Bar iron Belgian £4-17-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £9-17-6
Basic Steel Bars £1-17-6

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4-10 1-2 value.

Wheat—
Afloat for U. K. 2,600,000
White Karachi 30 3-4 N.-D. sellers } firm.
Red Karachi 30 3-8 D.-J. done

Rapeseed—
Yellow Cawnpore 34 O.-N. sellers quiet.

Linseed—
Linseed Bold 36 5-8 O.-N. buyers quiet.

Coffee—
Coffee in New York 8 1-2

Freight—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay 8s. sellers.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5·62—12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-4 —1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Oct.-Nov. 5·40 —5	Nov.-Dec. 5·38 —5	Dec.-Jan. 5·39 —4
Jan.-Feb. 5·39 —3	Feb.-Mar. 5·40 —3	Mar.-April 5·41 —2
April.-May. 5·42 —2	May-June. 5·42 —2	

Receipts at U S Ports	73,000
Do. last year	55,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,006
Do. do Continent	3,000
In New York—	
Spot	10·30 — 20
Futures, month of December	9·90 — 8
Do. do. March	10·03 — 21
In New Orleans—	
Spot	9 3-4 — 1-4
Futures, month of Jan.	9·81 — 24
Do. do. March	10·08 — 21
Tone at close	barely steady.

The Agricultural Burian monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 cotton states is 75·8 per cent.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 3rd October, 1904:—

Cotton	1,534 bales.
Wheat	57,231 cwts.
Linseed	5,668 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,622 "
Gingellyseed	1,285 "
Poppyseed	2,351 "
Groundnuts	81 "
Castorseed	15,936 "
Rice	30,534 "
Myrabollams	27 "
Cottonseed	4,463 "
Mowraseed	1,277 "
Gram	943 "
Joowar	3,854 "
Maize	Nil

The Agricultural Bureau Report gives an average condition of 75·8 per cent. This compares as follows with previous years:—

	Acreage planted.	October condition.	Crop.
1904-05	31,730,000	75·8	?
1903-04	28,907,000	65·1	10,011,374
1902-03	27,87[illegible],000	58·3	10,417,321
1901-02	27,532,000	61·4	9,954,946
1900-01	25,421,000	67·0	10,486,148
1899-00	23,582,000	62·4	9,645,974
1898-99	24,967,000	75·4	11,189,205

BOMBAY, October 4.

Exchange—Tone Firm.

Bank T.T.	1-4
Bank Demand	1-4
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	189 1-2
Japan 30 do do	148 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-7
1st Settlement ...31st October	98·3

Money Market.—Tone easy.

Bank Rate.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do
Bank of Bombay Cash balance 8 lakhs up.

Seeds—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	2	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	0	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	10	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	12	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	25 1-2 to 26 1-2		

Wheat.—Tone steady
Pissi 91 per cent............ Rs. 29 1-2
Club, No. 1 .... Rs. 30

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	easier.
Estimated sales	bales 8,000
Imports	do 30,000

	Oct.-Nov. 5·32 —8	Nov.-Dec. 5·31 —8
Dec.-Jan. 5·31 —8	Jan. Feb 5·31 —8	Feb.-Mch. 5·32 —8
Mch.-Apl. 5·33 —8	Apl.-May. 5·34 —8	May-June 5·34 —8

Cotton.—The market is steady, partly due to buyers coming out to cover previous sales, and, also to some extent to the continued enquiry from the Mills for early deliveries. We close at about yesterday's rates.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggur	5 8-32
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 11-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 13-16
Bar Silver	26 3-4

The sum of about £450,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

ENGLEFIELD—September 29, at Madras, Caroline (Diplomaed Midwife), the beloved wife of George Englefield, Mechanic, Perambore Works, Madras Railway, aged 57 years, 10 months and 7 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water, 7-38m., 7-52a. Low water, 0-51m., 2-6a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Mazagon Land and Building Company, 67 Meadows Street, 1 p. m.
Royal Coronation Circus, Esplanade.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—The daily average attendance for the month of September, was 221 admissions 2,412; and the prevailing diseases were fevers.

Meher Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September was 5,618; the daily average being 187; new admissions 1,301; Parsees 489; Hindoos 3,450; Mahomedans 1 287; Christians 412: 57 children were vaccinated.

Postal Notice.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. Nera will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 p.m. to-day. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary.—The number of patients treated at the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Mahim, during the month of September was 638 men 579 women; 549 children; total 1,766.—The chief prevailing diseases, were malarial fevers, chest and bowel complaints and skin affections.

Jamnadas Jivandas Charitable Dispensary.—During the last month the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,025, among them the number of new admissions was 1,151 classified as stated below:—Hindoos, 923; Mussalman, 118; Parsee, 13; other castes, 27; total 1,151. The average daily attendance was 101.

Ratansi Mulji Charitable Dispensary.—During the month of September, the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary was 3,092 Among them the number of new admissions was 888; classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhatias	57	24	24	105
Vanias	77	21	26	124
Brahmins	93	22	27	142
Lohanas	61	20	24	105
Other Castes	254	68	90	412
Total	542	155	191	888

The average daily attendance was 103.

Burglary at a Fire-Temple.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Williamson charged Soma Kuna and Viraji Gungaji with breaking into a fire-temple situated at Government House Road, Parel, and with stealing therefrom silver utensils and other property valued at Rs. 157, belonging to the fire-temple and used by Khursedji Hormusji, officiating priest in the performance of his sacerdotal duties. The accused belonged to a gang of criminals, who have recently arrived in Bombay from the Ahmedabad District, and taken a lodging in the Bhuleshwar District. Four others of the gang have been arrested by the police and property of the value of Rs. 86 has been recovered. The police applied for a remand to enable them to trace the remaining three of the gang, one of whom was said to have been implicated in a number of burglaries and theft. The Magistrate granted the application.

Drowned in a Quarry Hole.—At Ghorupdeo Road, yesterday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Narayen Mahatarba, a Hindu cart-driver, aged eighteen years, residing at Parel Road. The evidence showed that the deceased left home on Sunday morning with his cart to ply for hire. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon one of his bullocks returned home with its legs besmeared with mud and the body wet with water. The other bullock came at 9 o'clock at night, but without his master. A search was then started for the deceased and the police were informed. The next day the deceased's cart was found lying off Ghorupdeo Road, but not far from a quarry hole. The police had the quarry hole dragged and sent in divers. The latter recovered the body and brought it out. It is supposed that the deceased having unyoked the bullocks took them to the quarry hole to water them, when he either accidently slipped in or was dragged in by one of the animals and was drowned unperceived by any one. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

Theft of a Ship's Officer's Coat.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning, Sub-Inspector Hartles charged one Hussan Ahmed, a Mahomedan lad of eighteen, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate with the theft of a white linen coat valued at Rs 1-8 bearing brass buttons with a rising sun and anchor, the badge of the P. and O. S. N. Company embossed thereon. It appeared that the accused was arrested on Monday, on supicion by police sepoy No. 638 J at the main gate of the Prince's Dock. The accused was questioned as to how he came by the coat to which he replied that a European officer of the P. and O. s.s. Oriental whose luggage he had helped to remove had presented him with the coat. Sub-Inspector Hartles remarked that the s.s. Oriental left Bombay for Aden about four days ago. He further pointed out that in case the coat was given to the accused, the brass buttons would certainly have been retained by the officer as they were removable. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate convicted the accused who bore a previous conviction and sentenced him to seven days' hard labour.

Smart Piece of Work.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Raghu Gopal, a Hindu was charged with stealing a bundle of currency notes of the value of Rs. 365, the property of Mr. A. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs in the G. I. P. Railway, who resides in a bungalow on Sion Hill. It appeared that on Sunday last the complainant engaged the accused and two other workmen to clean up the furniture and the bungalow into which he had shifted only on the previous day. The three workmen, having finished their work in the afternoon, were paid off by the complainant and left. Shortly afterwards the complainant found that the drawer of his writing table had been forced open and Rs 365 in currency notes stolen therefrom. He followed the workmen whom he suspected of the theft and succeeded in getting hold of them at the the Sion Station and made them over to the police. The police on enquiries ascertained that the accused was the only workman who had worked in the room in which the table was, and it was surmised that he must have committed the theft. The surmise proved to be true, because shortly after his arrest, the man pointed out the place, where he had buried the notes. The police on digging up the spot discovered a bundle containing notes of the value of Rs. 320. Further inquiries showed that the accused had changed one note for Rs. 5 and spent the money in drinks. The case was remanded.

The "Frankfort Gazette" says that the Russian Government has ordered from an American firm twenty-five submarine boats of a new and very much improved type. The new boats will be able to sink and rise to the surface very easily and quickly. The boats will be 45ft. long and carry a crew of three men. The vessels will cost about £40,000 each.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of 'Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

The "Gujirat Mitra" remarks: Lady Curzon is still in a precarious condition, and the state of her illness is causing considerable anxiety. Lady Curzon has all the best medical treatment obtainable, and it is satisfactory to learn on the authority of Sir Thomas Barlow, the eminent physician in attendance upon her, that a malady which has prostrated her Ladyship has been considerably localised, and if the strength of the patient is maintained she might be expected to get over the crisis before long. We sincerely hope that Lady Curzon will get over her illness soon. Sympathy of all classes of the people which the news of her ladyship's illness has evoked in this country, supplies an unmistaken evidence of Lady Curzon's popularity, and the love and esteem in which she has been generally held by the people of India.

The "Rast Goftar" observes:—The sympathy of all India is with his Excellency, Lord Curzon, at the distressful news which Reuter has wired to us of the dangerous illness, from which Lady Curzon is suffering for the last week. The news took us quite unawares, especially as it was thrust upon us with unwelcome surprise while we were busy preparing to welcome to our shores, within a few weeks, Lord Curzon and his esteemed consort. If this illness postpones the arrival of her Excellency on the expected date, we sincerely wish to be able to offer our hearty reception in the near future in a state of her health more perfect and vigorous than when she last left us. The messages of condolence from the Sheriffs of the chief cities of India echo fully the universal distress which the news of her illness has occasioned in all classes of people throughout India who look forward with earnest anxiety for her speedy and complete recovery.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE DALAI LAMA.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind," referring to the peace patched up with Tibet prophesies that it is full of future trouble for Great Britain. Our contemporary adds: While, therefore, the peace has been patched up it is also clear that it has already sown the seeds of future dissensions. Practically, therefore, we may assume it to be the war of the future in disguise. The troubles of Great Britain have begun. But there is the further trouble in connexion with the jurisdiction and authority of the Dalai Lama. That indeed is a thorny problem which should not be lost sight of. It is not a light one to be readily solved as breezily imagined by the British Press at home. Abuse of that ecclesiastic and the belittling of him will not do. It is another prickly thorn in the side of the Government of India which must lead to much trouble and vexation. We may fully expect a development of the present unprecedented situation—from the point of view of the Lamas—on the heels of the Taotai of Tienstein assuming the reins of government at Lhassa on behalf of China. The faggots for the funeral pile of Thibet are being slowly collected.

SIR JAMES' MONTEATH'S TOUR IN GUJARAT.

The "Gujarat Mitra" is pleased with Sir James Monteath's recent tour in Gujarat, and says: Sir James Monteath's rapid tour in Gujarat to realise the situation and provide for the contingency of an impending scarcity, which was then looked upon as almost certain but which has since been happily averted was an indication of the anxiety and solicitude of the Government of Bombay to be prepared with a settled programme of famine relief measures beforehand, and work to relieve distress at the first signs of its appearance. The Government seem to have framed their famine policy keeping fully in view their expereience of previous visitations, but happily for them and the people the recent rainfall has considerably changed the gloomy aspect over a large part of the province, and there is no immediate danger of distress.

The, "Gujrati" remarks:—Tours like the one recently made by Sir James Monteath in Gujrat would be a welcome departure from the establish practice of depending solely upon reports, if they were carried out with the sole object of finding out the real truth regarding the condition of the people in a spirit of sympathy. A purely revenue officer however conscientious, is more likely to be carried away by his departmental predilections than to survey the situation from a neutral or broader stand-point. Time alone will show how far Sir James Monteath's conclusions based upon impressions gathered in the course of a rapid tour are sound.

The "Indian Spectator" observes:—The system of issuing Press Notes, which has recently received considerable development, is to be highly commended. A timely note on a subject exercising the public mind will allay ignorant fears, remove uncharitable suspicions, disprove unwarranted assumptions, and tend to establish a friendly and even generous attitude of mind towards Government its motives and its operations. Sir James Monteath's Note on his tour in Gujarat and the outlook in that part of the Presidency is very opportune—only less opportune than rain in Gujarat. The conclusion at which he has arrived is that the famine which had been threatened have been averted, and that the worst which can now happen may be some local distress and scarcity of fodder and a scanty water-supply. Even these ills will be avoided by a few more inches of general rain."

THE NEW TOBACCO "WAR."

THE RETAILERS' SCHEME.

The "Retail Trust" in the tobacco trade is receiving fresh adherents daily, and high hopes are entertained of the scheme which is to be launched in about a fortnight being a great success.

The motto of the "Trust" is "Fair Trade." According to the contention of the retailers the margin of profit allowed by the Imperial Company is not fair trade and the scheme which they have formulated virtually declares war on the manufacturers' combination. They have entered into an arrangement with independent manufacturers throughout the country to supply the Trust with goods which will be the proprietary articles of the Alliance. All members of the Alliance and supporters of the scheme will "push" these articles in preference to those of the Imperial Tobacco Company. The profit to the retail traders will work out on an average at 20 per cent. on tobaccos, and 25 per cent. on cigarettes. In addition to the ordinary discount the independent manufacturers will pay a royalty on every pound sold and the revenue thus obtained will go to swell the funds of the Alliance.

Will the public benefit? an Alliance official was asked. They will benefit to this extent, he replied that they will get better value for their money. We will not attempt to under sell the Imperial but we are prepared to guarantee a higher quality for the price.

Doubt was expressed by a number of retailers whether the Alliance would be able to stand up against such a powerful combination as the Imperial Company. "The scheme is a good one," said one man outside the Alliance, "but the Imperial can put down £1,000 for every £1 that the Alliance can command, and if the manufacturers' combine chooses to fight I am afraid the Alliance scheme will go by the board."

Against this opinion, however, there is the experience of Birmingham, where a "Retail Trust" on similar lines to that now formed for the whole country has been in existence for some years. The last year's working of the Birmingham Association showed a net profit of nearly £124, which, with the balance £58 from the previous year, enabled a dividend of 20 per cent. to be paid on the called up capital. The question of profits for the shareholders, one of the directors said, was secondary to that of elevating the trade and giving the dealers a living profit, and the chief object, they considered, was being achieved by the scheme.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, October 5.

1 The Programme of the Bombay Presidency Local and Central Meetings has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. Entries for Local Meetings close on the 12th October 1904 and those for the Central Meeting on the 4th January 1905.

2 The Programme of the 1st Battalion G I P Ry Volunteers Rifle Meeting has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. Match I, 30[illegible] Yards is open to all Comers and entries for the same will be received at Head-Quarters up to the 26th October 1 04.

Prizes.—One Prize of Rs 35, One Prize of Rs 25, One Prize of Rs 15, Five Prizes of Rs 10 and Twelve Prizes of Rs 5.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant. B. V. R.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE STORY OF AN INDIAN MOTOR COMPANY.

A meeting of creditors and shareholders was held under the winding-up order made against the Pioneer Motor-car Company for India (Limited), on Sept. 2nd:—

The chairman reported that the company was formed in February last, with a nominal capital of £5,000, to carry on business as dealers in motor-cars, more especially in India. It was promoted by Mr. A. Gentry, who, in December, 1903, entered into an agreement with Captain Wardlaw, afterwards the chairman of the company, under which a syndicate was to be registered, with a nominal capital of £2,000 Prior to the registration of the company, Captain Wardlaw paid Mr. Gentry £1,000 on account of the shares he was to take in the company, but owing to the fact that the agreement was prepared without legal assistance, the payment could not be taken as a payment for shares in the company, which was subsequently registered. On the registration of the company both Captan Wardlaw and Mr. Gentry subscribed for £1,500 shares. Captain Wardlaw had paid £300 on account of his shares, but Mr. Gentry had not paid anything and the uncalled capital was therefore £2 700. On Feb. 12, Mr. Gentry sold to the company at the nominal price of £10 a motor-car which he had purchased for £300, office furniture £10, and a provisionally protected patent for a box steresocope. Six days later Mr. Gentry sailed for India, taking with him the motor-car, which he afterwards sold in Bombay for £300. He gave the company credit for this amount, but he debited the account with the original cost of the car and travelling and other expenses, and now claimed to be a creditor for £375. Prior to sailing for India, Mr. Gentry had obtained on behalf of the company agencies for several motor manufacturing company and looked forward to doing considerable business in India in the sale of motor-cars. It was intended to hold a motor-car exhibition in Bombay early in 1905, but the scheme had no satisfactory result. The company was also liable for about £1,000, which had been expended in connection with an advertising scheme, in which the box stereoscope sold by Mr. Gentry to the company played an important part. The position appeared to be that Captain Wardlaw had paid Mr. Gentry £1,000, for which he had not received anything. He had subscribed for £1,500 shares, on account of which he had paid £300, and was liable for £1,200 as he was not entitled to be credited with the £1,000 which he paid to Mr. Gentry prior to the formation of the company. Mr. Gentry was liable to the company for £1,5 0 and to Captain Wardlaw for the before-mentioned £1,000 this confused state of affairs being the result of the agreement having been prepared without legal assistance.

On behalf of Captain Wardlaw it was intimated that he claimed to be credited with the £1,000 against his share liability as he did not agree with the Official Receiver's view of the matter.

The liquidation was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

THE IRISH REFORM ASSOCIATION.

CAPTAIN SHAWE-TAYLOR'S VIEWS.

Captain Shawe-Taylor, an Irish landowner who took a very active part in the recent land settlement movement in Ireland, has expressed on his views regarding the newly formed Irish Reform Association. He said:—

"The passing of the Irish Land Act and the prospects of the early establishment of a peasant proprietorship instead of the present dual ownership have affected a revolutionary change in Ireland. Irish landowners, already debarred from Parliamentary careers, as well as from the country and rural councils, when they have parted with their tenants have still less interest than ever in their country and its concerns. Their homes and demesnes will now be their only sources of interests and occupation. Without doubt progressive, able, and active men will rebel against such social and political ostracism and in large numbers leave the country.

"To Ireland their loss will, I believe, be incalculable. In addition to their taking with them some £12,000,000 of Irish capital, so surely needed for the development of Irish resources they include among their numbers men of education, position, refinement and ability, and, as such, constitute an important national and financial asset. The problem of the Irish landowner's position is one, then, that affects not only their own particular class but is also bound up inseparably with the commercial, professional, and labour interest of the community.

"The Irish Reform Association affords an opportunity to such men, and it is from Irish landowners that the Association will probably receive a full measure of support. It is possible that in the near future Nationalists may, without sacrifice of principle, allow members of the new Association the opportunity of entering the public life of their country by serving in Parliament and on the county and rural councils. Under such circumstances, without doubt, landowners would have the strongest inducements to remain in their own country while Ireland would I believe be an undoubted gainer in prestige, power and material prosperity.

"Extremists, no doubt, on both sides may view with suspicion such a moderate and progressive association. If the nationalist extremist demands an Irish Republic, with its own separate army and navy, independent and freed from England, the Unionist extremist is equally strong in his views that the Irish are incapable of honestly utilising any measure of self-government, that Irish priests and people will leave no stone unturned to exterminate all Protestants, and that it is only out of Ireland that Irishmen can ever hope to attain to success. Similarly, while every country in Europe and every State in America is realising more and more the national importance of education and its influence in the uplifting of a country—as witness Japan,—Irish extremists hinder educational reform. A separate State-aided Roman Catholic university will alone satisfy one party, while the other party, equally extreme, is content that three-fourths of their fellow-countrymen should remain without higher educational facilities, declaring that it is impossible for the wit of man to devise any scheme that would not ultimately place the absolute control of such higher education in the hands of the Irish hierarchy. The position of the Irish labourer, too, could be immeasurably improved by the application of common sense, mutual toleration, and united action to this particular problem.

"The Association has a wide field of action, and will also, I believe, be broad enough to include within its organisation all Irishmen who desire by reasonable and legitimate reform to bring peace contentment, progress, and prosperity to Ireland and her people."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack,	Plague Deaths,	Deaths from al Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	3	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	4	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	1
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	3	3	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total	13	13	90
Total plague deaths to date	277,040	229,035	
Same date last year	12	8	58

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 685 as against 663 during the previous week. Of the total number 80 died of plague, which showed a decrease of 5 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 478 which included 76 death from plague.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Poona, September 30.

With the approval of H E the C-in-C in India the Lieut Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—43rd Erinpura Regt—Lieut J C Macrae Hampshire Regt attached 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders a candidate for the Indian Army to be Wing Officer dated 16th Sept; The 101st Grenadiers—Major A E S Searle 2nd-in-Command 109th Infantry to be Commandt of the 101st Grenadiers vice Col J C Swann vacated dated 17th Sept and 108th Infantry.—2nd-Lieut J Harolcastle, 2nd Battn, East Lancashire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Army to be a double Com Officer, dated 17th September and 117th Mahrattas—2nd-Lieut G N Mackie Royal West Surrey Regt attached 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regt a candidate for the Indian Army to be a Double Co Officer dated 9th Sept.

The Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—3th Jacob's Horse—Lieut H J Cotton to be Quarter Master vice Capt V G Menzies dated 14th Aug; 80th Carnatic Infantry—Capt J D Reece Officiating double Co Officer to fill an existing vacancy; 124th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry—Lieut G D R MacMahon Officiating double Co Officer to fill an existing vacancy and 126th Baluchistan Infantry—2nd Lieut B de L Brock double Co Officer 87th Punjabis is transferred in the same capacity.

The undermentioned Officers candidates for appointment to the Indian Army will be attached as noted when the Regts with which they are now serving leave India during the ensuing relief season;—2nd Lieut J H G Wilson Unattached List to the 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regt Lieut T T Oakes 2nd Lieut A B Harley; J W Pickthall and H A Thewles, 1st Battalion East Kent Regt to 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Lieut J A Bean, 2nd-Lieuts J E D Prothero, A G McG Cole, G Sheringham; 1st Battalion Cheshire Regt to 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regt.

The undermentioned Officer will on arrival in India be attached as Supernumerary to the Battalion specified with a view to qualifying for appointment to the Indian Army:—2nd-Lieut P A Allan East Surrey Regt to 2nd Battalion Welsh Regt.

Lieut H D Moore 130th Baluchis has passed the tests for retention in the Indian army.

The following appointment and posting are ordered:—Lieut O R E Milman from No 63 Co R G A to No 1 Mountain Battery R G A and Lieut W W Jelf from 99th Battery R F A to 62nd Battery R F A.

Under instructions from the War Office, Capt J. Campbell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, is directed to proceed to England and join the 1st Battalion, to which he has been posted on absorption.

Intimation has been received from the War Office that the following exchange has been sanctioned—

York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut R. E. Key, 1st to 2nd Battalion 2nd-Lieut R H Osborne, 2nd to 1st Battalion 2nd-Lieut R H Osborne will embark for India about the 4th October

The undermentioned Officers and Honorary Commissioned Officer have been permitted by H M's Secretary of State for India to return to duty;—Col J C Swann, Asst Adt-Genl Bombay Command; Brigadier-Genl F Abbott, Col on the Staff, Nasirabad; Lieut-Col G F N Tinley, 31st Duke of Connaught's own Lancers; Capt J B Keogh, 32nd Lancers; Major C M Cartwright, 36th Jacob's Horse; Capt C H Alexander, 36th Jacob's Horse; Lieut E M Nixon, 36th Jacob's Horse Lieut S M Bruce, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse); Major C B Baldock, 44th Merwara Infantry; Capt G H Prevost. 87th Punjabis; Major A L Filleau, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry; Capt F Bigg Wither, 107th Pioneers and Asst Commissary and Honorary Lieut W Billing, Ordnance Dept.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

Tuesday.—Pressure to-day is very uniform and winds generally are light and irregular. Skies are free from cloud everywhere except in Burma, Assam, East Bengal, Chota Nagpur, south of the Peninsula, at Gilgit and Chaman. Local rain has fallen in Burma and at Cherrapoonjee and Colombo. Among the more important falls may be mentioned Cherrapoonjee and Colombo 1 1-2, inches, Rangoon, Lashio one inch. Temperature has risen rapidly in Baluchistan and Kashmir and during the past day was in considerable excess at Quetta and Chaman and also Upper Sind, South Deccan and part of South India, while it was in considerable defect in the East Punjab and adjacent districts of the Upper Provinces. Pressure is slightly lower in the Bay than at the surrounding coast stations and winds continue North-Easterly at Diamond Island. Judging from the Meteorological changes in Baluchistan and Kashmir, it appears likely that a feeble disturbance is approaching in India from the West and light rain is possible in Kashmir within the next 48 hours. Local rain is probable during the day in Burma, Assam, East Bengal and the South Peninsula.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, the 4th October.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over a large area, the fall having been brisk at Bijapur, Poona, Veraval Ahmedabad, Sirsa, Jacobabad, and Lahore. The barometer is in slight to large excess of normal over a large area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Sholapur and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature,—The greatest variations are:—maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Negapatam, Cuddapah, Bellary, Bangalore, Sholapur, Belgaum Ahmednagar, Poona, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Akola, Khandwa, Indore, Veraval, Ahmedabad and Deesa and 8° in defect at Sirsa; minimum is 5° to 6° in defect at Allahabad, Jaipur, Indore Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon and Bijapur and 7° in excess at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Colombo, Negapatam and Calicut.

Rain.—Colombo reports 1·63" and Cochin light showers.

Weather.—Conditions are slightly favourable for rain in Ceylon.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd October 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ...inches	29·876
Temperature of the air ...degrees	84·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·733
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	91·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·4
General Directions of Wind.*	NNE, ENE, NNE, NE, NW. N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	163
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
" " year	32·86
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th Oct., —	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

On 4th October 1904, the Ball at the Victoria and Prince's Docks could not be dropped at the correct moment due to derangement of the dropping appratus. A flag was immediately hoisted as usual to give the necessary warning and the Ball was again dropped correctly at the next full hour, 14 a. m. Greenwich time.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—August 2.

10 p.m.	82·0

MONDAY.—August 3.

6 p.m.	78·8
10 a.m.	84·7
2 p.m.	88·0
4 p.m.	87·1

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following are the Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1904-1905:—

Presidency.	Latest Month. Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In August. 1904— Bengal	50,00 000	63,00,025	13,00,025	.....
In July 1904— Bombay	12,00,000	7,79,100	.....	4,20,900
Total	62,00,000	70,79,125	8,79,125	.....

Fifth sales of Bengal opium and 4 month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay:—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of August, 1904— Bengal	2,50,00,000	3,30,68,670	80,68,670	......
To end of July, 1904— Bombay	31,00,000	22,11,450	......	8,88,550
Total	2,81,00,000	3,52,80,120	71,80,120	......

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

OCTOBER 4.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. on the 28th September 1904.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey		nil			
Teheran	25	2	16 a.m.	0	9
Suez	25	2	55 p.m.		9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 4th October, 1904.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	37	0	4
Karachi	0	16	0	1
Madras	0	47	0	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Shahnoor, 2198 tons, Captain J E Davidson, will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c. with a general cargo and 158 deck passengers.

The steamer Burrsfield, 2615 tons, Captain J H Mackenzie, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta 23rd September, with a cargo of Coal.

The Bombay Port Trust Tug Rose, Captain W B Harding e, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aberdeen which port she left on the 27th August last.

The B I S N Co's steamer Onipenta, 3420 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1960 tons, Captain D L Neilson, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr S S Nightingale, Captain N T Roza, Mrs C Pêta, Mr and Mrs Moosa Alli and infant, Mrs and Miss Condon, Mr L C D'Souza, Mr J Nazareth and 150 deck.

[illegible]

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN [illegible] MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Simla, 3828 tons Captain F Summers will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers;—For Colombo—Mr and Mrs J Schwartz, For Hongkong—Mr F S Joseph, Mr W Sutherland, Mr H Karju, Mr H E Narabhoy and Mr K Fimatsu, For Melbourne—Miss Burrows.—For Sydney—Mrs Carter and infant, Mr and Mrs J C Dent and 2 sons, Major G C Dowell, and Miss S North.

MAN-OF-WAR and ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Redbreast ...Lt Comdr H C Somerville ...Royal Navy
H M S Perseus ...Capt M R Hill ...Royal Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing ...Lt-Comdr C M Gelison ...Royal Navy
R I M S Minto ...Lt Comdr Marsack ...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator ...Comdr T H Heming Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi ... .
Do Karen ... .
Do Pathan ... .

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 4.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Hoseinee	993	Lorne			B & P S N Co
Kerbela	1468	Donald	N F		M M & Co
Madura	1273	Henderson	P Gulf		M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Kedslie			M M & Co
Warora	2565	England			M M & Co
Vita	60	Cutbush			M M & Co
Secundra	1675	Goode			M M & Co
Kasara	505	Chappell			M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Fysh			M M & Co
Imaum	3703	Pemberthy			K Nixon & Co
Itola	3361	LeMarchand			M M & Co
Assaye		Dowell	Southampton	12-10	Transport
Chusan	2852	Henrick	China	10-10	P & O Co
Okara	2436	Fenwick			M M & Co
Terrier	1108	Brunn	Bangkok		F F Campbell & Co
Chupra	1436	Hawkes			M M & Co
Burrsfield	2615	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Strathmore	2295	King			W & A Graham & Co
Strathnevis	2302	Buckanan			Greaves Cotton & Co
Kapurthala	720	Watson	P Gulf		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Persia	2330	Mitchell	L'pool	12-10	W & A G & Co
D	Clan Ferguson	3107	McAllister	Cal	6-10	F Muir & Co
F	Thongwa	3428	Whitehead	Calcutta	6-10	M M & Co
G	Henry Bolckow	639	Kemp	Sea Ports	11-10	B & P S N
H	Naderi	1169	Metcalfe	R Sea Ports	11-10	B & P S N Co
K	Sofari	993	Ulrich	Zanzibar	6-10	A Strandes
N	Monsoori	1735	Hannah	R Sea Ports	15-10	B & P S N
O	Nerbudda	1995		Zanzibar	4-10	M M
Q	Bombay	2049	Vicary	Antwerp	8-10	W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Satranji	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	7-10	Shepherd

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Shirley	2198	Pritchell	Calcutta	5-10	Bo Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Simla	3828	Summers	China	5-10	P & O Co
2	Scindia	3453	Atrey	L'pool		W & A Graham & Co
3	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	K'chi	-10	M M & Co
4	Shahnoor	2198	Davison	Jedda	5-10	E Tajbhoy
5	Caspian	2318	Young	Havre	8-10	J Mackintosh
7	Pekin	3952	Cooke	China	15-10	P & O Co
10 & 11	Persia	4158	Bruce	London	15-10	P & O Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	Aden	8-10	P & O Co
14	Clematis	2839	Monroe	Birkenhead	4-10	J M & Co
15	Baron Dalmeny	2603	Parker	Havre	8-10	W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Burrsfield s	Mackenzie	Calcutta, Sept 23
4	Onipenta s	Hill	Rangoon, Sept 15
	Rose (Tug)	Hardinge	Aberdeen, Aug 27

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Clan Stuart s	Lennon	Vizagapatam
	Africa s	Carey	Persian Gulf
	Nerbudda s	Neilson	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Shahnoor, Davidson, for Jeddah
" Simla, Summers, for Shanghai, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Nera, for Marseilles
" Naderi, for Jeddah, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	From
30	Singu	1912	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	For
30	Palamcotta	2208	Rangoon
30	Itria	3382	Dundee
30	Ravenfels	2982	Boston and New York
30	Congella	1022	Cape Ports
30	Gogovale	2[illegible]8	Australia
Oct.			
1	Mount Oswald	2079	Buenos Ayres
1	Pindari	8696	Antwerp
1	Indus	2366	Trinidad etc
1	Amatonga	2407	Do do
1	Wildenfels	5,665	Hamburgh and Bremen
1	Cydonia	1029	Singapore
1	Dumbarton	2216	Bombay
1	Adato	2115	Bombay
1	Gibraltar	2473	Bombay
1	Birkhall	2718	U Kingdom
1	Queen Mab (ship)	1000	Taltal (FO)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line Co's steamer Knowsleyhall, left Suez for Bombay on the evening of the 1st instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Muttra, left Port Said on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Moldavia, arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 2nd instant.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 3.

The P and O Co's steamer Victoria, which left Bombay on the 17th ultimo arrived here to-day (Monday).

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 4.

For Liverpool.

Scindia s—13500 cwts wheat and 6000 cwts mowraseed Ralli Brothers; 8000 cwts wheat Sounday and Co.

Baron Dalmeny s—14000 cwts wheat Sounday and Co; 19 bales wool J Doongeksey; 46 bales wool K Sewjee.

Persia s—772 bales wool H A M Oosman; 2 00 cwts oil cake Glade and Co.

For Glasgow.

Persia s—1000 cwts myrabollams Shrikrishnadas.

For London.

Persia s—11 bales cotton waste and [illegible] K Visram and Co; 2000 cwts mussoor and 140 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers

For Havre.

Caspian s—201 cwts mustardseed [illegible] Bischeck and Co.

For Amsterdam.

Bombay s—6000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Scindia s—16677 cwts mowraseed Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Simla s—24 bales woollen blankets The Metsui B Kaisha; 48 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 55 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 19 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 21 chests opium C Bomonjee and Co; 29 chests opium Talati and Co; 11 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 36 chests opium E Noorden and Co; 26 1-2 chests opium M H E Elias; 13 chests opium S Arjun and Co.

For Shanghai.

Simla s—103 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 52 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 37 1-2 chests opium C Bomonjee and Co; 35 chests opium N J Abraham; 0 chests opium R S N Talati and Co; 6 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 23 chests opium A H J Abraham; 56 chests opium E Noordin and [illegible]; 99 1-2 chests opium Talati and Co; 5 chests opium S Arjun and Co; 5 chests opium H Mansukhlal.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 1[illegible]th September 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1. Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 .... £ 18,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 17th September 1904 .... £ 8,452,989
3. Balance to be remitted from 18th September 1904 to 31st March 1905 .... £8,047,011

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use, The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

WHEN

PORT ARTHUR

FALLS

the World will turn to his neighbour and say "I told you so. 'Twas but a question of time."

We have been telling a story for the past 28 years to this effect.

It is but a question of time when you will wear nothing but PURE WOOL.

The longer you delay wearing it the longer you are deprived of the health and comfort connected with it.

And when you have tried it, and tell us how pleased and comfortable you feel, we can say "We told you so." We have proved it so often.

Another name for Pure Wool is "LALIMLI."

When you think of Pure Wool remember that we make anything you can mention with only Pure Wool in it.

Send for Samples now.

CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

PHONO RECORDS.
NEW STOCK JUST IN.
DISC RECORDS.
NEW SELECTION EVERY MAIL.
MANDOLINES.
FINEST SELECTION IN INDIA.
GUITARS.
GUARANTEED SPANISH MAKE.
VIOLINS.
MODELS OF THE FAMOUS MASTERS.

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Our "A. 1" & "ELEPHANT" Brands
Challenge Competition.
COUPE & CO.'S STEEL WHEELS.
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR
WHOLESALE DEALERS.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1904.

MR. STEAD ON THE FREE KIRK,

THE Great Misleader, Mr. W. T. Stead, has a characteristic article in the September number of the "Review of Reviews" on the Free Church of Scotland. We should have no objection if Mr. Stead merely shouted with the biggest crowd after the usual manner of his kind. We have grown accustomed to that. But if his peculiar methods were followed by the native editor of this country, he would find himself "exposed" after the fashion of the "Kal," and Government would be besought to take action. Fortunately, however, no one except, perhaps, the "hoi polloi," at Home, takes Mr. Stead seriously. If they did, what would become of him for the opening sentence of his article on the Free Kirk? He tells us the present crisis in the affairs of the Free Church of Scotland is but the latest phase of an age-long controversy between the two nations which establish Great Britain. History is repeating itself once more. It is only another chapter that is being added in the romantic history of the Scottish War of Independence. The decision of the House of Lords is the latest counter-stroke by which the Southron is endeavouring to get even for Bannockburn. We had hoped his absurdity would stop here. But no, his pen runs away with him, and helps to destroy the fragment of respect we had left for the veteran journalist. He adds: "Lord Halsbury has avenged Edward II. For the moment the banner of Scotland lies low in the dust; but it is only for a moment. The temporary triumphs of the predominant partner are usually the prelude to the complete victory of the Scot." To say that this is a deliberate misrepresentation of facts is to put it very mildly. It is a mischievous perversion. "According to English Law, embodied in the recent judicial decision of five Law Lords against two, the Free Church of Scotland consists at this moment of a handful of thirty-one Highland Ministers who refused to follow the rest of their brethren, when by the union with the United Presbyterian Church in 1900, an old long-standing schism was healed." Even that is an unfair statement of the case. It is a gross libel on British justice and upon his Majesty's judges who administer it. Mr. Stead's attempt to represent the case, as a squabble between the English and the Scotch, is even more reprehensible, and to say that "the Scotch are momentarily worsted" is to say the thing which is not

The Court of Appeal, by a majority of five judges to two, has interpreted the law as it stands and, if the law requires amendment, Parliament will amend it. Had Mr. Stead told his readers this, he would have been entitled to respect as a conscientious journalist, and to esteem for having endeavoured to allay groundless alarm on the part of those who feel themselves aggrieved by the judgment of the Court. But he does his best to destroy respect for British justice—both by the extravagance of his criticism and by a feeble attempt at humour as well as by a disregard of absolute fact, He says that the spectacle of the present Lord Chancellor of England, using his position as a member of the English House of Lords to instruct Scotch Presbyterians as to the impossibility of holding at the same time a belief in predestination and a belief in the offer of salvation to every man, was worthy of Gilbert and Sullivan at their best—an instance of the carelessness of his choice of invective parallel, for what had Sullivan to do with grotesque situations? No matter, it serves Mr. Stead's purpose well enough, as he proceeds to ridicule the Lord Chancellor's "apotheosis as an authoritative theologian." No honest man, remarked Lord Halsbury, can profess to believe two contradictory doctrines. "How odd," exclaims Mr. Stead with a burst of insolence, "he never seemed to remember that all Englishmen profess to believe in representative government and in common sense, and yet millions of them solemnly thank God for the House of Lords." He likens the judgment of the Lord Chancellor to the action of a counter-jumper from the Midlands who has just learned the difference between a tiller and a marline-spike, undertaking to demonstrate to an old salt that it is mathematically absurd to tack against the wind. Mr. Stead's abusive vulgarity does not end here, but we have quoted enough to show the general tenour of his paper, and the offensive methods he adopts to suit his ends also his quaint ideas on the eternal verities.

"What should be done now?" asks Mr. Stead, suddenly assuming the mantle of adviser to the Free Kirkers. They know what to do full well. Any how, we doubt if they will accept any advice such as Mr. Stead is likely to offer them. He has done their cause too much harm by the misconceived article to which we draw attention, to hope for any sudden manifestation of their desire for his championship. And though the Scotch appreciate figurative language, they will not approve of Mr. Stead's demand as to whether the resources of civilisation so completely exhausted that the judges of the Court of Session cannot contrive some subtle method of taking the wheels off Pharaoh's chariot so that Pharaoh may not reach his prey until the waves of a Parliamentary Red Sea are about to overwhelm him and his myrmidons. We must express the opinion that the "Wee Kirkers," as Mr. Stead offensively calls them, have shown every disposition to act fairly and in a Christianlike spirit towards the losers in the litigation. They are fully aware that they are not sufficiently strong to administer all the property which the law says is theirs. Of itself the victorious remnant of the Free Kirk raises £13,000 per annum which is certainly not enough to support eleven hundred churches in which the United Free Presbyterians' worship. The taxes alone on them amount to fifty thousand pounds per annum. The United Free Presbyterians have 1,637 regular congregations, thirty-seven stations, thirty-six missions, 15,720 elders, 18,534 deacons, 2,480 Sunday schools and a church membership of 498,476. The capitalised value of the churches, manses and colleges is estimated at between four and five millions sterling, and the actual amount of money invested on the account of the Free Church and its various funds is close upon a million and a quarter. It is hard that they should lose all this, if they have to lose it for good and all. But the "Wee Kirkers" will doubtless deal magnanimously with them, even if the judgment of the Law Lords remains the final word. Indeed they have already shown a disposition to do so and, if interfering busybodies of the character of Mr. Stead could only be kept quiet, an equitable settlement has a greater chance than can ever result from their intemperate effusions.

THE HAND LOOM AND THE MOTOR. ATTEMPTS are being made to revive the hand loom weaving industry in India, and considerable efforts towards that end are being put forth by Mr. Havell who is exceedingly sanguine of what may be done by the general application of the fly shuttle to Indian hand looms. To him and the various local Governments interested in the revival of an indigenous and once important industry may be commended a development which is now taking place in Europe in those countries where domestic weaving, as distinct from the factory system still survives. Electricity, as applied to the working of textile machinery is a matter which is receiving the attention of mill owners, but meanwhile the electric motor is giving a new lease of life to the industries carried on in the homes of the people in the textile manufacturing districts of France, Germany and Belgium. In those districts, as in India, the hand loom still exists, and there the electric motor has been welcomed as a means towards helping the smaller industry to compete with the mills and as a help towards arresting the exodus from the country to the towns and the factories We are told that there are now thousands of domestic looms working on the Continent that would have been idle long ago, if the electric motor had not come to the rescue. The most important point about the results attained is that the electric loom enables the cottage worker to produce quite as cheaply as the large mill-owner. This can be done by a domestic manufacturer who owns two or three looms and employs only members of his own family. Experiments recently made at Ghent, moreover, go to show that certain fabrics can be produced more cheaply by the domestic worker than in the factory. What, however, may seem, a fatal objection to the application of the electric motor to the domestic weaving industry in India is the fact that, to ensure success, the loom and the other appliances should be thoroughly up to date. The general application of the fly shuttle to the native hand loom, now urged, is an advance a long way behind time, though it is probable that it will considerably improve the position of the hand loom industry. But to completely equip a domestic weaving room with modern appliances would cost anything from a thousand to three thousand franks, or roughly from Rs. 625 to Rs. 1,875, and it may be asked how is the Indian hand loom weaver to find anything like that amount? For that matter the European domestic weaver is little better off in the matter of capital, and an interesting experiment is being made at Ghent that the local Governments and others in India might with advantage emulate. To enable the home worker to acquire the necessary plant, which is beyond his resources, a company has been formed in Ghent to fit up domestic workshops in first class style on the hire system. The syndicate is not animated by philanthropic motives, but consists entirely of business men, who are prepared to lend money to the domestic weaver, because they are satisfied that the investment will yield a fair return. That the Governments or syndicates might with confidence adopt a similar system in India is shown by the success which has attended the scheme for assisting the Sholapore weavers by advances of money and material. That scheme was begun as a consequence of the famine to enable the weavers to tide over a period of distress, but its success has led to its adoption as a means of enabling the workers to realise the value of their labour. Here we have the nucleus of what might, with Government aid, become the means of enabling the weavers to acquire improved looms to be driven by electric motors, and thus contribute to place their industry in a greatly improved position. The Bengal Government has, we understand, taken special measures to secure the adoption of the fly shuttle by hand loom weavers, thus indicating its interest in the revival of the native craft. That Government, therefore, might be urged also to take the further step indicated by the developments at Ghent.

HINDU CRICKET. WE learn with much satisfaction that the cricket secretary of the Hindu Gymkhana on instructions from his committee has addressed a letter to the cricket secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana asking the latter if it will be possible to arrange one or two matches next season between the Hindus and the Presidency. The institution of annual matches with the Hindus has our cordial support, as we believe it has that of the majority of European cricketers in this Presidency. The Hindus are not asking for more than they can accomplish, namely for an opportunity of showing the cricket loving public that they can put as strong a team in the field as the Parsees and the Presidency, and we hope that their application to the Bombay Gymkhana will receive the consideration that it deserves. There may be difficulties so far as the Presidency are concerned in arranging for three or perhaps four matches in the year, but none of these in our opinion are insurmountable. The Hindus do not propose to place a purely local team in the field against the Presidency, but would go further afield in order to obtain the pick of Hindu players in India. With the assistance of the Madras and Northern-India crack players, the side would be one of the strongest in India.

CERTAIN alterations are made in the Telegraph Department's rules and have come into operation from the 1st instant. They will be found in the edition of the "Telegraph Guide" for October.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 20th August, amounted to Rs. 3,208 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,319. Total earnings from 1st July to 20th August were Rs. 19,224, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,485.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 20th August amounted to Rs. 6,088, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,650. Total earnings from 1st July to 20th August were Rs. 51,470, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 9,740.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 20th August amounted to Rs. 1,374, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 424. Total earnings from 1st July to 20th August were Rs. 12,228, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,236.

BY keeping a boy in a freezing-room for a short period, certain physicians in South Omaha claim to have effected the cure of a case of advanced lockjaw. The new method is exciting much discussion.

AN annual return issued on the 14th September, shows that last year there were thirty-nine deaths in London caused or accelerated by starvation. In three cases the deceased were not in want; death was due to self-neglect. One of the cases is that of a bank clerk who when ill in bed was turned out into the street by his landlord and died the next day.

THE Chicago Pneumatic Tube Company, with a capital of £1,000,000, has opened its 18-in. pneumatic tube for package freight from Chicago to Milwaukee. The distance is covered in forty minutes, including intermediate stations, the speed being two miles a minute. There are also smaller tubes in Chicago for local purposes.

MRS. WILLIAMS, who died at Bristol recently was known for a remarkable appetite. According to a story in the "Telegraph" she once seized a box of dominoes and swallowed no fewer than twenty-eight pieces. On another occasion she consumed one and a half pounds of gravel, and later she swallowed thirteen iron screws. None of these things apparently harmed her, for she lived to a good old age.

WHEN Mr. Pigott, who was afterwards Lord Chief Baronfor the Irish Court of Exchequer who had been called to the Bar later than Mr. Collins, but who "took silk" before him, was retained in a case with him, on the question of leadership arising Mr. Collins said: "I yield; my friend holds the honours." "If he does, Stepken," remarked a humorous brother barrister who had been listening to the conversation, "'tis you have all the tricks."

IT must require no small amount of courage on the part of a Church of England clergyman to preach a sermon on "kissing." The deed was recently done in an Anglican church in the most fashionable suburb of Melbourne. Naturally, a good many giggling girls were in evidence among the congregation. They doubtless yielded their assent to the preacher's preliminary propositions that "a kiss is one of the most pleasant of earthly things" and that "a kiss is not perfect unless it is expected and reciprocated." The bulk of the sermon was devoted to Scriptural forms of the practice—the kiss of peace, the kiss of reconciliation, the kiss of consecration, &c.

AT Tipton there was an interesting case under the Lord's Day Observance Act, in which it was shown that the police had seized a large number of newspapers when being delivered on Sunday mornings. For the prosecution it was contended that delivery was exposure within the meaning of the Act. The application was made for the newspaper to be forfeited. Counsel representing several Sunday newspapers proprietors submitted that the newspaper were not publicly exposed for sale, and asked the magistrates not to enforce stringently an absolete law, the prosecution admitting that there was no shouting or annoyance. The magistrates held that delivery was exposure and that they had no alternative but to order the newspapers seized to be forfeited.

A RESTAURANT cook was convicted at Marlborough-street Police-Court of stealing provisions from the place where he was employed. This, on the face of it, is nothing startling, and yet the short report of the case stimulates the imagination as much as a page of puzzles and riddles. It is not easy for any one to conceal an apple about one's person without a distinct and tell-tale bulging. As for three apples it would seem impossible. But the delinquent cook in question had not only three apples hidden about him, but in addition a shoulder of mutton, a pound of butter, a pound of sausages, half a pound of jam, and some cocoa! It is like an unsolved puzzle that haunts the brain, says a home paper, and for the sake of sleep will not someone reveal how it was done?

THE London Supperette Car Company, Limited, has been formed for the purpose of carrying on business as caterers and restaurant keepers in London and the provinces, more especially with a view to establishing supperette cars—otherwise refreshment vans or lunch wagons—throughout the United Kingdom, upon greatly improved methods. The company's supperette cars "are specially designed and elegantly fitted, and are similar to those which are now in use in the principal cities of the United States of America." The capital is £10,075, divided into 10,000 Ordinary shares of £1, and 1,500 Founders' shares of 1s. each. Subscriptions are invited for 7,413 Ordinary shares. The net proceeds of this issue will be used for the purchase of additional supperette cars or restaurants and to provide additional working capital.

IT is lamentable that husbands should so constantly beat their wives; but since they do, we are delighted that a magistrate should say (as Mr. Dickinson did at North London recently.) The system of knocking wives about must be stopped, and it appears that nothing short of imprisonment will do it. Two husbands, accordingly, each got a month's hard labour, and they richly deserved this not too severe punishment, writes an indignant London contemporary. In the one case, the wife, having told her husband that she had arranged to go with her mother for a day's pleasure, got two heavy blows on the nose. In the other, the husband, after coming home drunk, used the poker over his wife. Englishmen proverbially take their pleasures sadly, but we are heartily tired of this form of week-end entertainment, and we hope that it will be stopped now that husbands are warned that they will be sent to prison.

PNEUMONIA AND THE PUBLIC.

[BY A PHYSICIAN.]

A RECENT paragraph called the public attention to a disease with which all are familiar, with which many have come to grips, and which is now gathering up its strength for the approaching cold weather I venture to say that no disease more fitly illustrates certain of the salient discoveries of modern medicine in their immediate relation to the public health and happiness; and I desire, to define the difficulties which beset the medical profession in its combat with this disease; first, in relation to the treatment of the individual case, and, second in relation to the control of the disease as a whole. In both of these matters modern medical science is at variance with the opinions of the past, and, therefore, with the present average opinion of the public which, in matters medical, usually reflects, at any given time, the errors of the preceding generation.

I have too much of importance to say to allow of any more than a bare reference to the gravity of pneumonia, writes a Physician in the "Pall Mall Gazette." To us it is a matter of wonder that the public generally is so slow to realise the facts, the truth being apparently that familiarity has bred contempt. The case-mortality of pneumonia is, on the average, about as high as was that of typhus fever, that scourge of the past, which modern sanitation has expelled from our metropolis. Yet who regards inflammation of the lungs as of equal gravity with typhus fever? One fears that if pneumonia were as infectious as typhus, and one hopes that when it is known to be infectious, the public apathy would and will be moved by that prime mover, selfish interest.

In order to understand the problems presented in the private and public treatment of pneumonia, we must be acquainted with the elementary facts of its causation. The pneumococcus appears to be practically ubiquitous in civilised communities. I should be far from surprised if I were able to cultivate it from my own saliva at this moment, though I am neither suffering nor convalescent from, nor, at the time, even attending upon a case of, pneumonia. The seed is all but omnipresent, but, fortunately, it needs a prepared soil. And the best preparation is afforded by first cultivating the bacillus of influenza, or the unknown microbes of measles or whooping-cough, in the soil in question. Thousands of cases occur, however, in which the pneumococcus enters a breach made not by any of its botanical allies, but by exposure to cold, or, "par excellence," by exposure to cold plus alcohol. Primary pneumonia is commonest among young men whose work exposes them to chill when fatigued; and among such attacks for choice him who essays "to keep out the cold" with alcohol.

Once the pneumococcus has begun to multiply in the lung, science is at present impotent directly to affect the course of the disease, which, with rare exceptions (not of our causing), runs its own course at a constant speed whether the case be mild or severe. Everyone knows that for a very constant number of days the pneumotoxin circulates in the patient's blood, causing the familiar symptoms; and then there is produced an antitoxin, which, in favourable cases, arrests the fever, and totally alters the clinical picture. The period of production of the antitoxin coincides with a sudden fall in the temperature; such a sudden fall is known in medical language as a fall by crisis; and few clinical phenomena are more striking than the familiar spectacle of a fall from, say, 106 deg F. to 96 deg. F. in twelve hours, under the marvellous curative influences of the antitoxin.

No one has yet filled a hypodermic syringe with this antitoxin. When this is done, pneumonia will be robbed of its terrors as surely as diphtheria has been robbed by the antitoxin which we owe to German and Japanese research What, then, can we do for a case of pneumonia? Time was when we gave antimony, aconite, and such depressant drugs; at least we can stay our hand to-day. The practitioner's sole concern is to keep the patient alive until the antitoxin is formed. Now this is, of course, no place in which to discuss the treatment of pneumonia—or the series of devices by which the patient's strength may be maintained; but in my opinion this is most precisely the place in which to defend and explain two devices now generally adopted in hospitals—devices which the young practitioner (I speak from well-remembered experience) can employ in private only at risk to himself, and by dint of the greatest possible exercise of his persuasive powers. And I assert that, if I succeed in convincing even twenty readers of the value of ices and air in pneumonia, I shall have done a public service.

The physician, I have said, is impotent to do more than try to support his patient's strength. The last thing that occurs to him in this connection is the Pharmacopœia. The first thing he thinks of is an ice-bag; and the majority of pneumonic hospital patients have an india-rubber bag filled with ice clapped upon the effected lung within half an hour of their admission. Dozens of clinicians, whose total experience must run into tens of thousands of cases assure us that nothing so relieves the patient's pain, adds to his comfort, and thereby economises his strength, as this simple measure. But attempt to do this in private, say, as a fifth year student sent from a dispensary. "Ice on his lungs! When he's already caught a cold on this chest that's turned to inflammation. You'll not do that here, my young fellow!" And what is the young fellow to do? Try to explain that cold, as such, never gave any one a cold on the chest or anywhere else?

But this is not our chief difficulty in private. We want to support the patient's strength; and plainly he must have abundance of fresh air, the first, cheapest, safest, most abundant, and incomparably the most potent of all tonics. In hospital you are master, and open the windows on each side of your patient's bed, keeping him warm and out of any draught. But be are of meeting your patient's relatives as they come away from paying him a visit! I allowed myself thus to be trapped once, but never again. In private you are not so easily to escape; you may have to threaten to leave the case altogether—and may be taken at your word—ere you persuade relatives to refrain from suffocating your patient. We have never any difficulty with the patients themselves, observe; they know the difference between suffocation and comfort, and bless you for your open windows. Of course, the relatives think the sufferer will catch cold. I quote from an American physician the following:—

How to Kill a Baby with Pneumonia.—Crib in far corner of room, with canopy over it. Steam kettle. Gas stove (leaky tubing). Room at 80 deg. F. Many gas jets burning. Friends in room, also, the pug dog. Chest tightly enveloped in waistcoat poultice. If child's temperature is 105 deg. F. make poultice thick, hot, and tight, Blanket the windows, shut the doors. If these do not do it, give coal-tar antipyretics, and wait.

This picture is drawn from life, as every physician knows.

The matter is so serious, and my experience of it so sickening, that I am almost unable properly to subordinate this topic. As briefly as may be, I must conclude by reference to the treatment of pneumonia as a whole. The fact that the disease is infectious was brought home to me by the death from pneumonia of my predecessor as resident physician in a certain hospital. He contracted the disease during the process of examining the sputum of a pneumonic patient. The sputum contained terribly virulent bacilli, which killed the doctor within a week of his patient. Repeatedly I have seen instances where one could not doubt that pneumonia had proved infectious, attacking patients near a pneumonic case in a hospital ward. I can only repeat with the utmost emphasis the assertion already made in this paper: that the sputum from a case of pneumonia must be regarded as the deadly thing it is: and that anyone who is responsible for a failure to destroy all life in such sputum may well prove to be an unintentional homicide or suicide.

MANCHURIA SITUATION.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

TUNNEL INTO THE CITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

General Sakharoff telegraphs that the Japanese advance guards are at Fengtsiapu south-east of Mukden.

The latest accounts from Mukden indicate that the situation is unchanged.

Contradictory reports are current at St. Petersburg, some declaring the military authorities expect a battle shortly, whilst others say that General Kuropatkin is preparing to retire on Tieling.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

A telegram to the "Standard" from Tokio says that a conference of bankers has decided to undertake the third issue of the domestic war loan of eighty million yen at 92 with interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

This completes the loans for the current year.

A telegram to the "Daily Telegraph" from Nagasaki says that a tunnel bored by the Japanese into Port Arthur was finished on the 24th ultimo, and was immediately used. The result is not known.

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, OCT 3.

Mrs. and Miss Leiter landed at Dover to-day, and proceeded to Walmer Castle.

MR. BALFOUR AT EDINBURGH.

Protection Repudiated.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, OCT 4.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at a Conservative banquet at Edinburgh last night, paid a high tribute to Sir Wm. V. Harcourt.

He repudiated the idea of any bargaining between the Nationalists and Conservatives. He personally was no Protectionist, and thought that under existing circumstances protection was not the best policy.

He could not with advantage remain leader of the Party, if Protection were adopted.

Whether Mr. Chamberlain's estimate of the Colonial offer was right or wrong, Mr. Balfour agreed we had reached a point at which the only way out of an "impasse" was to have a free conference with the Colonies and India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 4.

An "Englishman" special cablegram dated London, October 4th, says:—Mr. Balfour maintains his anti-Protectionist attitude and declares that a conference of all the self-governing colonies and India is imperative.

RIVER PIRACY IN BENGAL.

PROPOSED PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 4.

Correspondence has passed between the local Government and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the necessity for protecting the trade carried in country boats and for preventing the use of the Bengal waterways by criminals for the purposes of crime. Inquiries lately instituted have shown that about 2,500 criminals, resident in the United Provinces, come habitually into Bengal in the guise of peaceful river traders, but really in order to commit crime, from petty theft to dacoity, whenever the opportunity presents itself.

One of the measures which has been proposed in order to enable Government to deal with this state of things is that all trading boats should be registered. It is suggested that this would enable the police to exercise much closer supervision than is now possible over suspicious craft, while it would be of advantage to all honest traders.

Private boats would, of course, be exempted from registration, and no practical difficulty would arise in distinguishing them from trading boats. The Chamber of Commerce approve these measures.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN THE ORDER.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 4.

It is announced that His Majesty the King, Emperor has been pleased to appoint Lord Ampthill, a G.C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Mr. J. Thomson Acting Governor of Madras, a K.C.S.I.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

Maximum for Indian Postal Money Orders on Belgium and Luxemburg is raised to forty pounds.

LORD CURZON is having the mails, which were sent to meet him at Aden, now forwarded to London, so he cannot be coming out to India immediately. He will, therefore, be unable to join at Simla before the principal Government of India officials disperse upon tour. Under these circumstances there is no special reason for his arriving until the cold weather season commences in Calcutta. The probability, therefore, is that he will return to India about Christmas, if Lady Curzon is then convalescent.

THE TIBET MISSION.

THE RETURN JOURNEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 4.

A telegram from General Macdonald dated Gyantse the 3rd October states:—

We reached Parte ferry south bank on September 29th 5 a. m. On September 24th we marched to Tsabynang 12 miles. On 26th we marched to Chaksam bridge 9 miles. On 27th to Parte ferry north 10 miles and commenced crossing by three ferries and by evening we had crossed over 1,300 men, 1,300 animals and 1,650 maunds of baggage. On 28th crossing rapidly continued in fine weather leaving only four Companies of Infantry and one Company of Mounted Infantry and 500 mules to cross.

On 29th first column crossed composed of headquarters, 1st Mounted Infantry section, 30th Mountain Battery, 32nd Pioneers, 8th Gurkhas, hospitals and details and marched for Gyantse to-day, followed by 2nd column with remainder of troops to-morrow and should arrive at Gyantse on 5th and 6th.

Ralung October 3rd 5 a. m.:—First column marched on 29th across Dokla 16,800 feet to Pete Jong 15 miles, arriving with the loss of 4 mules only. On 30th marched to Nangartse 17 miles. On 1st marched to Zara 12 miles and on 2nd crossed the Karola and marched to Ralung 15 miles. The 2nd column follows at a day's interval and reports arrival at Nangartse on 1st October.

All is well and the weather quite fine, though there were 20 degrees of frost at Nangartse and Zarla with a cold wind.

GYANTSE, OCTOBER 3.

Parte, September 28th.—The Mission arrived at this ferry, which is situated ten miles above Chaksam, yesterday. The passage of the river had been greatly facilitated by three points of crossing arranged by the engineers.

The officers and force, comprising 3,400 men, over 3,000 horses, transport and ordnance mules, and 4,600 maunds of baggage, will have crossed before two o'clock to-morrow, the passage taking less than two and a-half days.

The first column starts for Gyantse to-morrow, the second on the 30th, and arrive at Gyantse on the 5th and 6th October, respectively.

The casualties in crossing to date are five mules drowned.

A Survey party started to-day to explore the passes and valley south of Karo-la.

Sept. 30th.—The Expedition has arrived at Nagartse. Magnificent weather. Six degrees of frost at night.

Ralung, Oct. 2nd.—Crossed Karoga yesterday, which is highest pass on the route.

There were 20 degrees of frost.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council which was to have been held next Friday is postponed for a fortnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Chitral reliefs marched to Rohat on the 3rd instant all well. The following changes in reliefs have been sanctioned principally on account of lymphangitis among horses:—32nd, 35th, 36th and 37th Cavalry to stand fast.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the increase from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,200 per annum of band allowance to British Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in India and also the increase of the band masters' allowance from Rs. 800 to Rs 1,050 per annum.

The following changes in reliefs have been sanctioned:—9th Bhopal Infantry from Sehore to Allahabad instead of Lucknow; 1st Brahmans from Allahabad to Ellichpur instead of Fort William, 13th Rajputs from Bareilly to Ranchi and Buxa instead of Ellichpur: 3rd Brahmans from Ranchi and Buxa to Fort William instead of Allahabad; 24th Punjabis from Jhelum to Lucknow, instead of Ranchi and Buxa; 34th Poona Horse from Neemuch and Nasirabad to Aurangabad instead of Loralai; 32nd Lancers to remain in the Quetta district instead of moving to Aurungabad.

ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 4.

Lieut. Selvin, R. G. A. from England.
Capt. Bromhead, 2nd Gurkhas, from England.
Lieut. Blyth, 1st Gloster Regt., from [illegible].
Major Williams, 1st R. M. Fusrs from East Africa.
Lieut. Drake, I.M.S., from England.
Major Griffiths, 16th Cavalry from England.
Capt. Belcher, R. F. A., from England.
Lieut. Drake, 1st Lincoln Regt., from Secunderabad.
Lieut. Roberts, I. M. S., from England.
Col. Smithson, 13th Hussars, from England.
Lieut. Rollo, 2nd Yorkshire Regt., from England.
Major Herbert, I. M. S. from England.
Capt. Price, West York Regt., from England.
Lieut. Baldwin, 121st Pioneers, from England.
2nd Lieut. Maclachlan, 1st Seaforth Highlanders from England.
Major Chitty, 119th Infy, from England.
Captain Brackenbury, 105th L. I., from Deolali.
Lt.-Col. Sherard, Jacob's Horse, from Jacobabad.
Major Dowell, R. G. A. from Baragali.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 4.

Lt.-Col. Drummond, 38th C. I. Horse, to Goona.
Capt Edwards, 2nd N. Staff. Regt., to Umballa.
Capt. Huggins, 2nd Gordon Hrs., to Sialkote.
Lt. Gillett, I. M. S., to Rawalpindi.
Lt.-Col. Western, 22nd Cavalry, to Peshawar.
2nd-Lt. Mocatta, 12th Lancers to Umballa.
Lt. Powell, 1st Northampton Regt., to Jullunder.
Capt. Martin, 1st Somerset L. I., to Cherat.
2nd-Lt. Bennett, Essex Regt., to Bangalore.
Lt. Seabroke, 2nd East Lanc., to Poona.
Lt. Baker, 2nd East Lanc., to Poona.
Lt. Devonport Jones, I. M. S., to Mhow.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present: Brigadier-General Proudfoot, Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkadass Dharamsey and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

"THE CRESCENT" FOR THE CONGRESS.

The Board considered an application from the Committee of the Indian National Congress for the use of the Cresent site for holding the meetings of the Congress in December next.

It was resolved that the area required might be made available for the time specified for a lump sum payment of Rs. 350, all Municipal taxes being paid by the Congress and it being understood that the ground will be restored to its original condition on vacating.

SITE FOR EUROPEAN PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The Board considered a circular on letter from the Engineer forwarding copies of correspondence between himself and the Executive Engineer, Presidency, relating to a fresh site for the European Plague Hospital, which was to be removed from the Port Trust land at Modikhana.

It was resolved that a plot in the Parel Government House Estate, as indicated by the Executive Engineer be placed at the disposal of Government for the purpose on payment of Municipal taxes.

The Board then adjourned.

THE KING'S BIRTH-DAY HONOURS.

PRESENTATION OF SANADS AND MEDALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 4.

Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner, Central Division, performed the interesting ceremony of presenting sanads and Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal.

The presentation of sanads were to Messrs. C. Joshi and Atmaram Harichand of Rao Saheb, and of Khan Saheb to D. D. Bootee and Kaiser-i-Hind Medal to Rao Bahadur V. N. Phatak.

A Guard of Honour of the Poona District Police with their drums and fifes was present. The hall was neatly decorated and the gathering was of the usual kind. Mr. Younghusband arrived shortly after five, the guard presenting arms, and entered, the assembly standing.

He made the following speech and said:—"Gentlemen, I have invited you here this afternoon to witness the performance of a duty which Government has entrusted me, namely the presentation of sanads which are the outward and visible tokens of approval of the Government and of his Excellency the Viceroy of services rendered to it. We have all been looking with the deepest concern at the sad news which has been passing to and fro the length and breadth of India regarding Lady Curzon. We are thankful at the recent news that there has been great improvement. We hope that long may she be spared to carry on the good work which she has been showing in India. With regard to our business to-day, I had great hopes to meet my old friend Rao Bahadur Chintman Joshi, the late Huzur Deputy Collector, who terminated his service with the Government last year, and had looked forward to the pleasure of meeting to-day Rao Bahadur Vithal Narayen Phatak to whom I have to present the Kaiser-i-Hind medal for public services, not his official services for which he received the title of Rao Bahadur many years ago, services rendered by him then exclusively in his official character. We all well know his services as Head Master of Satara High School, although it is some years since his official services were recognised by the title of Rao Bahadur being conferred on him. For many years he was Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Satara Municipality. He was well known in promoting the welfare of the Union Club of which he was one of the Hon. Secretaries, and of the social clubs and the Deccan Club which most of you know very well is a bright example, and which is one of the most hopeful signs of the times for young India. I have often noticed when in the Union Club the way in which Rao Bahadur Phatak was always regarded by the younger members, many of whom were foremerly his pupils in the High School. Well, gentlemen, to pass on to our friend and well known citizen Khan Saheb Bootee, he is known to you all. There is scarcely any need to enumerate his good qualities. For many years past he has been one of the principal public men of Poona, and was Chairman of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, and past member of the Cantonment Committee. He has been member of more Committees than I can well enumerate. He has been one of the prominent men in the public life of Poona. I venture to remark that the conferming of the sanad of Khan Saheb which has been bestowed on him may only be the forerunner of higher honours yet in store for him. Rao Saheb Atmaram Harichand is by profession a sowcar, a profession of which we often hear some hard things and often very unfair things. In that profession there are black sheep as there are black and white sheep in every flesh. I can only say of Atmaram that he is one of the whitest of white sheep in business which does not mean extortion or oppression. He has the reputation of being liberal to his clients. Atmaram is almost a total stranger to Courts of law. During the late famine he was active and useful in distributing charitable relief. It has been a custom in some quarters to reproach Government for not using private aid. In utilising services of non-officials where available I can only say for myself that whenever I had opportunities I always used them to a very full extent. The mark of appreciation of his famine services which I am about to confer as well as those which have been previously conferred in this place may help to dissipate the idea that these services are not fully and properly appreciated."

Afterwards Mr. Younghusband presented the sanads and medal. As usual flowers were distributed and the gathering dispersed.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE ANNUAL SPORTS.

THE annual athletic sports of the St. Mary's College, Mazagon, began on Monday afternoon, in the College grounds. The day's programme contained eighteen events in most of which students of the junior classes of the institute were concerned. There was a large attendance of European ladies and gentlemen. The grounds were decorated with bunting and the St. Mary's Band was in evidence. The wheel-barrow race, the flag drill, the Indian club drill, the boxing drill, figure running and sack race were the principle events of the evening. Gymnastic exercises on parallel bars, horizontal bars and the tableaux called forth great applause. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. Dalhoff, came later in the evening to witness the sports. The sports were directed by Father Waldmann. Mr. Sell was responsible for the boxing drill and Brother Haggan for the Indian club drill. Father Aman generally supervised the arrangements. Amongst others who took an active part in making the evening a pleasant one was Father Schaffer.

Yesterday was the second day of the sports when a fairly large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Events by juniors, such as sack race and wheel-barrow race were the principal items, and contributed greatly to the pleasure of those present. Yesterday's flag drill, Indian club drill, boxing drill, figure and running were as interesting as the similar performances of the previous day. The boys proved themselves at home with parallel and horizontal bars, the jumping horse and the ladders. Gymnastic tableaux, as produced the day before, were equally well applauded. The band-boys' race was also an interesting item. The most charming part of the programme was revealed at the close of the sports when under a beautiful illumination, the College band played a few selected pieces, and the effect of gymnastic tableaux then produced was simply charming. This morning prizes will be distributed to the successful competitors by the Rector of the Institute.

THE GOVERNOR AT KOLHAPUR.

VISITS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, OCTOBER 3.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by the Staff and attended by Colonel Ferris, Political Agent, and the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, visited the undermentioned institutions here.

ALBERT EDWARD HOSPITAL.

At this Hospital the Governor was conducted over the buildings by Dr. Watve, the Durbar Surgeon, and Miss Kolarkar, the Hindu Lady Doctor. The foundation stone of this Building was laid by His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, the then Governor of Bombay, on the 9th of March 1881, and the Hospital has been named Albert Edward Hospital in commemoration of the visit in 1875 to this country of His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales and now King of England and Emperor of India. The building was completed in the year 1884 at a total cost of about three lakhs of Rupees. The designs of this beautiful two storied building in the Gothic style was prepared by Major Mant, Royal Architectural Engineer in the service of the Bombay Government. The building gives accommodation to about a hundred in-patients. A ward for contagious diseases has been attached to the Hospital. There is also a separate arrangement for the treatment and accommodation of lunatics of both sexes. The male and female in-patients have separate wards. The Durbar Surgeon and his assistants have been furnished with quarters in or adjoining to the compound of the Hospital Buildings. The total cost of maintenance of this single institution during the year 1903-04 amounted to Rs. 34,550 approximately. The number of in-patients during the year was 1,425 and that of out-patients 4[illegible],018, showing a total daily average of 313·8.

THE TOWN HALL.

This handsome Building is situated to the north eastern corner of the city and was built by the State in the year 1876 at a total cost of Rs. 80,000. The design in the gothic style was prepared by Major Mant the Royal architectural Engineer in the service of the Bombay Government. It consists of a large central Hall and gallery with two rooms on either side joined to the main by a spacious veranda both in the front and in the rear. There is a fine porch with a terrace over it joined to the Hall and gallery. The Hall is spacious enough to contain 500 seats. The building is surrounded by a beautiful garden. The large oval fountain playing in front and small reservoirs of water standing at small distances, the picturesque arrangements of different beds of trees and pots, the artificial hill sceneries, the glass house arrangement for plants requiring greater amount of moist heat, the thick bowers of creepers and parasites, all tend to augment the beauty of this garden. Flowering plants, orchids and roses of distant countries have been purchased at a considerable cost and are greatly admired by visitors. A sum of Rs. 5,000 is spent annually by the Durbar for the maintenance of this garden. A Band stand is provided where the Kolhapur Infantry band plays every Thursday.

SHIVAJI BRIDGE.

This is one of the two beautiful Bridges by which the river Panchganga is crossed near Kolhapur. It is purely a masonry bridge with five spans of seventy feet on the Kolhapur Amba Road leading to Ratnagiri. The construction of the bridge was commenced in the year 1874 when Colonel Anderson held the office of the Political Agent and completed in 1878 during the time of Colonel Schneider. Major Ducalt, R. E., was then in charge of the Kolhapur Division and so this bridge was built under his supervision, the total cost of which amounted to Rs. 1,89,130. This bridge commands a good view of the monumental temples, the Ghats (flight of stone steps) on the Panchganga river and the large old Indian Fig trees there.

MONUMENTAL TEMPLES.

Outside the town of Kolhapur on the Panchganga river in the north-west close to the Brahamapuri Hill are built the monumental temples in memory of the deceased Maharajas of Kolhapur, There Highnesses Sambhaji, Shivaji III, Apasaheb and Bhausaheb. The temple for Their Highnesses the late three Maharajas of Kolhapur inclusive of the present Maharaja's adoptive father is built at a short distance from these temples to the east on a high level. All these temples are Ling shrines. Of these shrines that of H. H. Shivaji III which was built in the year 1815, is the largest and most eleborate and represents a combination of the Mahomedan and Hindu styles of structure. The peculiarity of all these buildings is the excellence of the interior polish of the basaltic trap of which they are built. Kolhapur from ancient times is famous for this kind of stone. A handsome view of these temples can be had from the towers of Nagarkhana, (gate way) the Brahamapuri Hill and the Shivaji Bridge on the Panchganga river.

AMBABAI'S TEMPLE.

This spacious two storeyed building is situated in the centre of the town and was built some two thousand years back in the old Hemadpanthi style. It is built in an octagonal form with large entrances on all the principal four sides, of which that to the west is the largest and the most important and is called the Maha Dwar and has got the drum chamber or Nagarkhana on its top. The temple is the seat of the presiding deity of Kolhapur known as Ambabai otherwise called Mahalakshmi. It is said the image of Ambabai was concealed in a private dwelling house during the persecutions under the Mahomedan rulers and was replaced in the temple some 133 years back during the reign of H. H. the late Sambhaji Maharaj, son of Rajaram who also assigned grants for the expenses of the temple at this time. The temple was originally a Jain building being the seat of their Goddess Padmavati. The various images carved in stone on the outer walls of the temple which are all in a Budhistic style attest the fact. The upper works of the temple were completed later on by Shankaracharya of Math Sankeshwar and the edifice now presents the appearance of a Hindu temple. On the North and South sides of the large dome two small domes enclose the images of Mahakali and Mahasaraswati and at a considerable distance in front of Ambabai the image of Ganapati is seated facing towards Ambabai. Huge images of Jaya Vijaya, the door keeper Gods are made to stand to the right and left of Ambabai at one of the inner entrances. Within the compound wall and the temple there are many other small temples dedicated to many other Gods among whom are the images of the 10 incarnations of the God Vishnu. The ceilings of the Navagraha and Sheshashai temples are excellent specimens of stone carving. The Goddess being the family deity of many a Hindu family, devotees from far distant parts visit the shrine to offer prayers. Exclusive of grants from devotees the Devasthan receives a yearly allowance of Rs. 5,000 from the State. There are 42 pujaris who perform the worship and other duties in rotation, the period of which lasts from Friday to Thursday night. Ambabai has three great days in the year. On the full moon in Chaitra corresponding to (March-April) the image of the Goddess is carried in procession through the town in a triumphal car dragged by men. On the bright 5th of Ashwin (or September-October) the image is carried in a litter in a procession to the small temple of Temblai about three miles east of the city. Temblai is believed and described to be the younger sister of Ambabai gone to reside to this hill in consequence of a quarrel between the two sisters and is sitting there with her back turned to the elder sister. An unmarried daughter of the headman of Bavda makes the deity on this occasion the customary offering of a Kohala or pumpkin. On the full moon day in Ashwin (or September-October) the dome and roof is all illuminated and looks very picturesque. A large dinner party is held on this day at 12 noon. There is a large bell hung on the top of the entrance to the temple on the north and is rung 5 times a day viz at 4 a.m. in early morning, at 8 or 9 a.m. in the morning, at noon and at eight and nine o'clock at night as a call bell for the devotees to be ready to offer their prayers and be present in the temple. The old bell being broken some 2 years back was replaced by a new one by His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja. The new bell was purchased in England at the time of His Highness' visit to that place on the occasion of the coronation Darbar and brought to Kolhapur with him. The length of the temple from east to west is 144 feet and the height of the dome is 36 feet.

HIS EXCELLENCY VIEWS IRRIGATION WORKS.

DHUPDHAL, OCTOBER 4.

H. E. the Governor was met at Gokak Tank by Mr. Jackson, the Collector of Belgaum, Messrs. Cameron, Hill, Beale and Ali Akbar, all of the P. W Department. His Excellency inspected the Gokak Tank and the canal this morning. This afternoon Lord Lamington drives to the mills and the water fall.

ALLEGED CONTRABAND SALT.

CONVICTION REVERSED.

IN June last, Mr. S. N. Kulkarni, second class Magistrate at Karwar, convicted Vasudeo Vithoba Shet of being in possession of contraband salt, knowing it to be contraband, and fined him five rupees, or in default to suffer twenty days' rigorous imprisonment. A reference in the case from Mr. G. D Panse, District Magistrate, Kanara, was considered at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The facts of the case were that the accused was found in possession of one maund and 28 seers of salt in the village of Devalmakki in the Karwar Taluka, which is at a distance of 13 miles from the Customs station of Majali. The second class Magistrate convicted him of an offence under section 47, clause c, of the Bombay Salt Act 2 of 1890. Mr. Panse considered that the sentence was illegal for the following reasons:—Section 38 of the Bombay Salt Act prohibits the possession of salt exceeding one maund in weight within any of the limits described in section 36 of the Act. Of the limits described in the latter section, those specified in clause c, only have to be considered i. e., whether the village of Devalmakki is within ten miles of any salt work, or any Customs station established under section 4 of Bombay Act 29 of 1857 or from any port or place at which at the time being it is lawful to import salt by sea or to land the same. The definition of salt work is given in clause (h) of section 3 of the Act, according to which it includes land on which salt is spontaneously produced. A Customs Jemadar and Customs peon tried to prove that salt was spontaneously produced in land within ten miles of the village of Devalmakki; but they failed to prove it and the complainant withdrew the contention. He also admitted that the village is not within ten miles of any port, and only contended that it was within ten miles of the chowki at Kankon. It remained only to be seen, said Mr Panse, whether the chowki had been established under section 4 of the Land Customs Act. This section lays down that Customs stations may be established at such stations as may be determined by the Governor-in-Council for the levy of Customs duties on goods exported by land to or imported by land from, foreign territory. The prosecution, Mr. Panse said, had not produced any order of Government as to which station was so established. But it appeared from Government Notification No. 7644, dated 23th September 1892, published at page 983 of the Bombay Government Gazette, part 1, of 1892, that Majali Naka was established for the purpose, which is more than thirteen miles from the scene of the offence. The complainant admitted that no duty was levied at the Kankon chowki, and that there was no record to show its establishment. The Magistrate, however, held that all Customs stations, whether established for actually levying duties or for preventing evasion of duty, must be regarded as established under section of the Act. But, in Mr. Panse's opinion, this argument was not supported by the wording of the section, and under these circumstances, the conviction appeared to be illegal. He therefore recommended that the conviction and sentence be reversed. The accused paid the fine and had preferred no appeal.

Their lordships, for the reasons stated in the reference, set aside the conviction and sentence, and directed that the fine, if paid, be refunded.

IMPORTING COCAINE INTO BOMBAY.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Krishnarao Baboorao, a Hindu, compounder by profession, with importing, possessing and selling a quantity of cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari. One Dhondoo Shivram, manager of a boarding-house, was charged with aiding and abetting the first accused in the commission of the offence. Mr. Dalvi, pleader defended the accused. Mr. F. A Ingle, Acting Assistant Collector, in his evidence stated that on Friday evening last in consequence of certain information received, he proceeded in a victoria accompanied by Inspectors Gandhi and Dias to the French Bridge, at Girgaum and waited there, when they saw the two accused passing by them in another victoria. The informant was given currency notes for Rs. 135 numbers of which were previously taken down by the witness. The informant followed the victoria occupied by two accused which stopped at a distance. The first accused gave the informant twenty-four bottles of cocaine and received the notes, when on a signal from the informant, the Abkari officers proceeded to the victoria and arrested the accused. On the carriage being searched sixteen more bottles were found. The first accused produced the currency notes from his coat pocket. The witness then proceeded to the boarding house managed by the second accused at Ambawadi, Girgaum, and searched the room occupied by the first accused. As a result of the search seven post cards and five letters were found which showed that the first accused used to import cocaine from one Shunker Narayan Chetty at Madras. While the room was being searched, a telegram to the address of the first accused, was received. The telegram contained the words "Despatched in full." In consequence of this telegram Mr. Ingle called at the several post offices in Bombay and made arrangements for the detention of a parcel that might be received to the address of the first accused. A value payable parcel to the address of the first accused was received yesterday at the Girgaum Post Office. The parcel on being opened was found to contain eighty-eight bottles of cocaine of the value of Rs. 800. Mr Ingle informed the Magistrate that this was the largest quantity of cocaine ever seized in Bombay.

The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge while the second denied the offence.

The Magistrate held that the charges against the first accused had been very clearly proved and sentenced him to an aggregate term of nine months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. The second accused was discharged for want of sufficient evidence against him. The cocaine was ordered to be confiscated. The Magistrate remarked that the Abkari officers deserved great credit for detecting the case.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A WIFE.

Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, in July last convicted Govind Yesvajee of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years, of which three months were to be in solitary confinement. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused and his wife Kali had been married for several years. She had had no children and he had taken a second wife. Whether on this account or incompatibility of temperament did not appear, but it was certain that accused and Kali did not live happily together. He used to beat her; and she very often left his house and went to stay with her mother, who lived at Deogam, about five miles from Ambagaon, where the accused lived. About the middle of last May, Kali had left her husband and gone to stay with her mother. On the 22nd May, accused went with two other persons to Deogam to fetch her back. They found Kali there, but she was unwilling to return with her husband. There was a scene, and accused used violence to Kali, as she was obstinate in protesting against a return to his house. Her own people did not encourage her, and so she was taken towards Ambagaon. At this stage, though she might have been beaten and kicked, there was no reason to suppose that Kali was injured to any serious extent. Yet she did not reach Ambagaon alive. She died on the way. Her corpse was concealed by his husband at a place miles away from his home, and when exhumed on the 2[illegible]th May was far decomposed, and the exact cause of death could not be ascertained. Accused's own account of the matter was that he kicked Kali, and that she lay down and died. On the evidence as a whole, Mr. Heaton was satisfied that they might safely take a kick on some part of the body as the immediate cause of Kali's collapse and death. There was no doubt she had to be carried part of the way; then the men became tired of carrying her, and she was made to walk again. After a time she could or would walk no more and then the accused gave the kick which brought about her collapse. Accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, taking all the circumstances into consideration dismissed the appeal.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Passing of Cricket.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

POLO GROUND NOTES.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

THE first-class cricket season closed in gloom. It is, indeed, doubtful whether any match has been permitted to proceed in such a murky light as that which prevailed at the Oval yesterday since the match on the same ground between Surrey and Notts in 1878, when a fog prevailed during the first innings of Surrey. Yesterday the light was bad all day, and, whatever it may have been "in the middle," it appeared much too dark for cricket from the Press box the whole time Lancashire were batting. Nevertheless, the last day's play of the season produced some excellent cricket. The wicket was quite easy. The ball, it is true, turned a little, but it did its work slowly, and only Kermode and Hirst were at all deadly. The latter finished off the Lancashire innings by an effective bit of bowling, thought it can hardly be said that the deliveries with which he secured three wickets for 1 run were quite value for such an excellent analysis. The Rest of England secured a lead of 58, and as their only chance of success lay in forcing the game, the situation had one advantage—it produced some very lively cricket from Jessop and Hirst. The former, though making some good cuts, got most of his runs by that low, sweeping pull that is as effective as it is ugly; while Hirst, after playing fairly correct cricket, hit at everything. Neither batsman was at his best, however, Hirst, in particular, being lucky to stay at all. Both men were missed—the bad light being the probable cause—but Jessop accomplished a notable feat in making his first 51 runs out of 66 in thirty-five minutes. Maclaren, in the first innings of Lancashire, made 53 out of 57 in twenty-five minutes, so that the game produced two singular examples of how a batsman can monopolise the scoring.

The best innings of the day, however, was that of Tyldesley who was out to a marvellous one-handed catch at the rails by Jessop. The light was at its worst at the time, and Jessop appeared to lose the ball altogether against a black cloud. Just as it was passing over his head, and seemed certain to clear the rails, his right hand shot up, and the ball was held. No other player on the field would have made the catch. Jessop's hand goes to the ball as the paw of a cat shoots out on a mouse. It was a truly wonderful example of quickness of eye and hand, and the catch will long be remembered by these who saw it. It was most unfortunate that the game should have been spoiled by the rain and the bad light. Lancashire made a good fight, but they would probably have been beaten had the game been fought to a finish. Most of the men seemed overdone with the hard work of the season, and the bowlers, with the exception of Kermode, showed decided signs of staleness. All the same, the game should be an annual fixture. It is certainly popular with the crowd, to judge from Tuesday's attendance, and given fine weather, will always produce good cricket. As it happened, the conditions destroyed its claim to be considered a test of the strength of the champion county of 1904.

The cricket season which has now ended has been emphatically a batsman's year, the long spell of fine weather having led to abnormal scoring. An idea of the run-getting may be gathered from the fact that no fewer than 250 individual innings of a hundred or more were played, 178 in county matches and 72 in other first-class fixtures. Hayward made eleven hundreds, C. B. Fry ten, Hirst nine, and Ranjitsinhji and Tyldesley eight each. The honour of having made the highest score of the season belongs to Perrin, who took out his bat for 343 for Essex against Derbyshire at Chesterfield, and yet, strangely enough, was on the losing side. There have been three instances of two separate hundreds in a match—J. H. King for Players against Gentlemen at Lords, Hayward for Surrey v. Sussex at Brighton, and James Seymour for Kent v. Worcestershire at Maidstone. Ranjitsinhji and Fry, stand first and second in the batting averages, and Hayward first in the aggregate of runs. These three, together with Tyldesley, A. O. Jones, Iremonger and Hirst may, without going into any minute comparison of figures, be described as the great batsmen of the season. Perrin and Quaife can also show splendid records, but apart from Perrin's big innings they did not stand out quite so prominently. One of the finest players, though he only comes thirteenth in the list, was R. H. Spooner, who did more than anyone except Tyldesley to win the county championship for Lancashire. F. S. Jackson, who only took part in a limited number of matches, was just as good as ever.

As regards the bowling, a lot of capital work was done, but no one, like Lohmann, Richardson, and Rhodes in their best seasons, stood out pre-eminent. J. T. Hearne, who first came before the public sixteen years ago showed much of his old skill, and perhaps nothing was more remarkable than the great step taken to the front by Hallows and Dennett. Bosanquet added enormously to his reputation, meeting with brilliant success for Middlesex in August. Rhodes, though he can show figures which would be creditable to most bowlers, was far less effective than in any season since he came out in 1898. Hirst has scored over 2,000 runs and taken over a hundred wickets—a double feat that only W. G. Grace, C. L. Townsend, and G. L. Jessop have previously performed. An amateur bowler of great promise was brought forward in J. N. Crawford, of Surrey.

A good many thousands of people submitted themselves to the doubtful scomfort of being broiled and stewed so that they might watch football on Saturday afternoon. There was a sun that was admirable for such purposes as ripening the harvest and lighting autumnal flames in the tree tops, but it beat down on the football fields with quite the fiercest September severity. Thirty-six League teams were fighting for points in different parts of the country. The grounds were all in good condition, and many splendid displays of football were seen. Sheffield Wednesday, Blackburn Rovers, and Notts Forest were in irresistible form on their own grounds. Sheffield beat Wolverhampton, who had won both their previous matches, by four goals, and Blackburn overthrew the Villa and Notts Forest Bury with equal decisiveness. These are striking triumphs indeed. Blackburn—unique distinction—have not yet had their goal once penetrated. This splendid beginning of theirs is most welcome. Followers of the famous club have had long enough to be content with moderate success. Preston North End did not win, but they returned from Woolwich (where a First Division match was an attractive novelty) unbeaten, and to escape from defeat there was no small achievement. Preston have now a five-point record for their matches against Sunderland, the Villa and Woolwich, two played away. Strange turn of fate. A couple of seasons ago who would have dreamed of so speedy a possible return of the old glorious days of Preston's supremacy?

Manchester City have had early to accept defeat. They fell at Stoke through a failure to score just one goal. It is seldom indeed that this happens. They had to play nearly all the time without M'Oustra, but one would have thought that such a great line of forwards would manage to score at least once, even with only two half backs. The City did not "shine" at all, and Stoke deserved their victory although they did not play a particularly clever game. They showed much dash and earnestness and always seemed the more dangerous party. They had of course a strong motive to high exertion. The City men are at present far from being in their last season's form. Bury, the City's nearest neighbours, were utterly overwhelmed at Nottingham. The Forest forwards played brilliantly, and the whole team was superlatively good. Nottingham was a happy place on Saturday evening. Both teams were victorious, for the County had beaten Small Heath at Birmingham. Small Heath were again unfortunate. They did most of the attacking, but goals would not come. A painful experience they have had against the Notts defence on the same

ground before. On one occasion, we remember a goal against Notts would have saved them from the Second Division.

From the Southern point of view, the match between Woolwich Arsenal and Preston North End far exceeded in interest any of the other League games. If the contest did not yield football of a first-rate order, the result was one that fairly well satisfied the enthusiastic followers of the "Reds." They were naturally anxious to see how their champions would fare against their old Second League rivals. The defeat of the Woolwich Arsenal team at Newcastle the previous week was somewhat disquieting, and a trouncing by the Prestonians would have been positively distressing. However, no such fate was in store for the Woolwich men. Though they themselves failed to score they prevented their opponents from netting the ball, and the draw registered enables everybody to breathe more freely. For this was no small trial to which the Arsenal team was subjected. Preston were flushed with the victories they had scored over Aston Villa and Sunderland, and the fact that they were only just a match for the Londoners is very encouraging for the latter. The probability is, indeed, that their downfall at Newcastle involved them in no disgrace whatever, for the Novocastrians who drew with Derby County away from home on Saturday, are regarded as a most formidable combination this season. At any rate, Woolwich have notched their first point in the struggle for the championship of the League, and that is so much to their credit. They are the sole representatives of the South in the big combination.

Aston Villa asserted themselves on Monday and defeated Everton. The game was played at Birmingham. Dull weather prevailed, and the ground was very greasy owing to recent rain. At the outset the home side held the upper hand, but they failed to break through the strong defence of Everton. Then the latter got away, and from a throw in Settle sent the ball into the net, but was palpably off-side. The Villa forwards, although they frequently got going, were weak in front of goal, and half-time arrived with nothing scored. Changing ends, the Villa showed decided improvement, and Brawn proved very troublesome, several of his centres being cleared with difficulty. The home defence was also given plenty to do, but the Villa were generally the best side. It was not until a minute from the finish, however, that Brawn got through and scored for Aston Villa, who won by one goal to nil.

Though the Rugby season will not begin in earnest for another fortnight, several interesting games were played on Saturday. Leicester opened their lengthy programme of thirty-five fixtures—mostly with leading clubs—by playing Hartlepool Rovers at Leicester. The Durham club can generally place a strong side in the field, and this season seem likely to miantain their reputation, for they only lost by 1 goal 1 try to 1 try, after a stiffly contested and very fast game. Leicester have lost the services of A. O. Jones and of Miles, both of whom have given up the game, but excellent substitutes have been found in N. MacFarlane, a mining engineer, who played for Cornwall last season, and H. Toone. Jones may play later on, but in the meantime Leicester have the makings of a good side, though the accident to Sutton, who broke his arm, may upset the back division. Their match with Devonport Albion on October 1 will be the first big game of the season. The Albion appear to be quite as fine a side as last year, and on Saturday did as they pleased with Newton, whose line was crossed no fewer than ten times.

H. T. Gamlin, the international full back, has definitely decided to give up the game. In the big matches, if not in club contests, Gamlin proved last season that his powers were quite unimpaired, and it will not be an easy matter to find his successor in the England fifteen His International career dated from 1899, and the fact that he has played in every match against Scotland since that year speaks volumes for his excellence and shows the faith that the Rugby Union reposed in his powers. In all, Gamlin turned out fifteen times for England. Perhaps the greatest of the many great games that he played was against Scotland at Edinburgh in 1902. His retirement from the game will be a blow to Blackheath. He assisted the club last season, and though his form was very unequal he won at least one match—the first game with the London Scottish.

During the week the annual Rugby polo tournament has been played. Both the games played yesterday were very one-sided, each of them being won by the comfortable margin of seven goals. The concluding tie in the first round, postponed from Wednesday, was played on the old ground at Springhill Farm, and resulted in the Handley Cross four (Messrs. H Rich, F. J. Mackey, M. Raoul-Duval, and F. O. Ellison (back), beating Lubenham (Captain G. Heseltine, Mr. H. S. Harrison, Mr. F. Belleville and Captain C. C. de Crespigny, by ten goals to three The first of the semi-finals was contested by Bilton Park (Mr. W. McCreery, Mr. F. C. Menzies, Colonel Gough, and Mr. A. Flower) and Soldiers Past and Present (Mr. W. V. Beatty, Major W. F Ricardo, Captain G. J. FitzGerald, and Major. J Vaughan) on the new ground. Bilton Park riding off the winners by eight goals to one. The Rugby Handicap Tournament opened yesterday, E Team (Hon. A. M. Henley, Captain W. Long, Mr. Montague Johnstone, and Major Bulkeley-Johnson beating K Team Mr. B. H. Farmer, Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Fenwick, Mr. J. B. Dale, and Mr. C. D. Miller) by two goals to one; while M Team (Mr. H. Drage, Mr. W. McCreery, Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Renton, and Comte J. de Madre) defeated H. Team (Mr. J. Pearce, Mr. J. Bellville, Captain E.D. Miller, and Mr. A.C. Jones) by four goals to one. The two other first ties which are to be played this afternoon are G Team (Mr. R Emmet, Captain W. H. Lambton, Mr. W. Balding, and Captain G. Heseltine) against L Team (Mr. W. V. Beatty, Major W. F. Ricardo, Mr. A. Flower. and Major J. Vaughan); and F Team (Messrs. L.F. Craven, D. K. Courage, F. Bellville, and Captain C. de Crespigny) against O Team (the brothers Charles and Maurice Raoul-Duval, and Messrs. C. Adamthwaite and F. G Mackey). In the semi-final round which is to be played off to-morrow, E Team is drawn against G. or L. and M Team against F or O; while the final is fixed for next Monday.

IMPERIALISM AND FREE TRADE.

A CORRESPONDENT who asked **the Duke of Devonshire** whether he had objections to a fiscal inquiry being undertaken by a Royal Commission has received the following reply :—"Homburg, Sept. 9, 1904. Dear Sir,—I am desired by the Duke of Devonshire to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. The Duke has never objected to any inquiry into the Fiscal Question, but he is not sure that a Royal Commission would be the best means. I remain yours faithfully, John Dunville."

Lord Wemyss has replied as follows to a correspondent who inquired (1) whether he was not of opinion that a Royal Commission on the Fiscal Question should have been appointed instead of the Commission instituted by Mr. Chamberlain; (2) whether he thought that a conference of the two sections of the Unionist Party would be of any use at the present time? (3) whether he was not of opinion that the withdrawal of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals would do much towards re-uniting the Unionist Party :—

I am afraid I can only answer your first question. As to the second and third, they are speculative, and I am not in the political party swing, and have no knowledge of party feeling in the matter in question. But as to the first question, I have only to say that on March 14, in the Lords, I moved for the appointment of a small non-political Royal Commission on the Fiscal Question. The Government, as I think, unwisely declined to accept my proposal. It would, of course, have been better to appoint a Royal Commission at that time, but—as Mr. Ritchie appears to think—it is not too late even now to do so.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

MASTER OF THE SEA

PINO, THE TREASURE HUNTER.

EXPECTS TO BECOME THE WORLD'S RICHEST MAN.

Do you not think it probable, Cavaliere, Pino that in a short while you will become the richest man alive?

It was the first question that I put to the inventor writes an "Express" Special Correspondent from Paris, Pino latterly has been a much-sought-after, and a seldom-seen individual. The fame of his inventions—his hydroscope, which allows him to view the bottom of the sea at any depth and his elevator, which allows him to raise any sunken object by the power of compressed air—spread far abroad after the first account of them appeared in the 'Express" some time ago.

Then at once shoals of letters poured upon him people sought him out in Italy from all parts of the world. Editors craved articles salvage companies, pearl fishers, sponge fishers and fishermon proper clamoured for the right to use his invention. One Englishman offered Pino £5,000 for the use of a hydroscope for limited time off the Northumberland coast. An Italian newspaper offered to pay the price of a new hydroscope—some £2,000—if only a reporter might be allowed to investigate and describe the work in Vigo Bay. But Pino refused to hear any one.

Only when business called him to Paris the other day did he remember to send a telegram to the writer making an appointment in fulfilment of an old promise.

UNTOLD WEALTH.

He did not answer at once when I asked him point blank if he saw any limit to the harvest of wealth he might reap; by nature he is the most unassuming of men. Then he said :—

"The answer must depend some what on the concessions that I am able to gain. Sea treasure is not Common property; every sunken ship has an owner somewhere But if I have luck, if no mistakes are made in my business arrangements, I answer, Yes, I think I shall become the richest man. For I am certain of the power of my instruments; I am convinced that I hold the secret not only for finding all the treasures of the sea, but for recovering them also.

"At Vigo along" he went on, "twenty-eight million pounds' worth of gold and silver is to be packed up with the Spanish treasure fleet that sank there in 1702. So the Spanish Government estimates. To recover this is the beginning but not the end of my work.

My business manager, Dr. Carlo Iberti, has made contracts with the Spanish officials, giving us the right to seek for lost treasure in five other places—Trafalgar among them. Then we are thinking of sending an elevator quite soon to Port Arthur, to raise the ironclads lost there, valued even now at £20,000,000, I am told. Then, when I consider the fish in the sea that my hydroscope can reveal to us, the pearls, the coral banks, the spongs—when I remember the three ships, one big and two small, that go down in the world's water every day—I confess I can see no limit to future possibilities.

"But at the present the treasure fleet at Vigo is our one aim,"

THE VIGO GALLEONS.

Then Pino went on to describe how in April last he set sail from Italy to Vigo on his fine steamer, the San Clement. On board was the first big hydroscope—beautiful instrument that had just been built to the order of the Italian company that has floated his inventions. Several smaller hydroscopes were on board too and a number of elevators for these are very simple machines. Accomodation was found for a crew of forty-five picked men.

Arrived at Vigo no time was lost in getting to work. Under the eyes of a warship which watches the search on the Spanish Government's behalf for the State is to receive 20 per cent of all treasuse recovered, the preliminary survey work has been going steadily forward since the beginning of May. And the work has prospered for nine of the ancient galleons already have been identified.

Of course long before the search actively began every known fact concerning the treasure ships had been collected for Cavaliere Pino. There is not a scrap of evidence in Spain bearing on the history of Vigo Bay that has not been sifted by Dr. Carlo Iberti, the manager of Pino's company. He learnt the whole story of the lost treasure fleet, the names of the ships and their captains and the amount of the treasure and the number of guns each carried.

BAFFLED BY SAND.

Had the waters of Vigo Bay been clear, instead of sandy, Pino's great hydroscope would have discovered the ships long since. For the lenses of this sea telescope reflect all the objects in clear water within a wide range at whatever depth. Even after the hydroscope had revealed a tell-tale mast projecting from the sea-bed, or the corner of a wooden bulwark it was a slow business clearing away the sand to make measurement and survey. Special instrument had to be employed, for sand rises in clouds when divers descend obliterating their view. In these circumstances. Pino wisely decided against any premature attempt to raise a galleon until the preliminary survey work had been completed.

At the present moment, while this general survey goes forward, a separate search party is seeking to locate one of the ships known to have been sunk in clear water. Probably she could be raised with far less difficulty than could the others, and if all goes well, and she is successfully discovered by the hydroscope and raised by the power of the elevators, than a grand assault will be organised on the other identified ships, and every effort will be redoubled to secure the treasure.

"I seek to find the easiest task to begin upon," said Cavaliere Pino, having explained the situation. "With that once accomplished, we shall know how to overcome the difficulties of the other cases. We have made a very good beginning, and I am more than satisfied, and more hopeful than over."

Pino has the most implicit confidence in his companion inventions for exploring the sea. Should he be as successful at Vigo Bay as he hopes, and should a few of the millions of money lying beneath the waves pass into his pocket, he will become a power in the world that will cause a good many peaceful revolutions. If his hydroscopes do nothing more than to make fish the cheapest and commonest of all foods, that will be something.

UP-TO-DATE SHOOTING.

THE trouble that is taken nowadays over every kind of sport and amusement, in order that those who take up any form of recreation may become fairly proficient in as short a time as possible, is really amazing. Who for instance, a few years ago, would have dreamed of having himself "measured" for a gun, as the preliminary to indulging in the sport of game shooting, as if he were going to be fitted with a new suit at the tailor's? Yet that is what happens nowadays, and when a man wants a new gun built for him, he goes to a gunmaker, as he would to his tailor, and says "Measure me for a gun and be sure that you make it to fit."

But something more than a yard-measure is required in "gun fitting," and for this reason all the more notable London gunmakers and many of the provincial ones too have their trial-grounds and shooting schools, where their customers come to be fitted with and to try their new equipment.

In order to ascertain what shape of gun will fit a man, he is first of all given a weapon which is called a "try-gun"—a wonderful piece of mechanism, which, while it can be handled and shot with like any ordinary breechloader, can be turned, and bent, and twisted into any desired shape so far as its "stock," upon the shape of which everything depends, is concerned. This gun has a wonderful collection of screws bolts, and nuts, which, being given one or two turns in a certain direction, bring the gun into the shape that will best suit the shooter.

The would-be marksman takes a trial shot or two at clay birds moving rapidly (either horizontally or perpendicularly) across an iron whitewashed target, and the attendant alters the "try-gun" until the desired shape and length of stock is arrived at.

"By screwing the stock down, "bend" is given to it, which has the effect of making the shooter fire low, supposing that his aim has been too high, and if shooting too low, the stock is pushed upwards. If shooting to the right the stock is screwed away to the left, to bring the aim back in that direction. This is called "cast-on." "Cast-off" is screwing the stock to the right, to enable the marksman to send the charge of shot further to his right hand, if he be aiming too far to the left of the object, and so on.

Ultimately, when the shooter gets such a shape of gun that he can hit the moving birds every time, and shoots neither too high nor too low, nor too much to the right or to the left, the measurements of the gun are taken, and a new one built for him exactly to the pattern of the "try-gun."

THE POPE AND THE KING OF SPAIN.

A CURIOUS STORY.

LAFFAN'S Agency sends the following telegram, dated Rome, Sept. 12th :—It is learned that the Vatican has reason to fear that the King of Spain during his projected round of visits to European Sovereigns proposes to come to Rome to see King Victor Emmanuel. A meeting of Cardinals has been held, at which it was decided to request King Alfonso through the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, to reassure the Pope that his Majesty does not intend to visiting Quirinal in defiance of the Papal rules regard the Royal visits to Rome. Otherwise the Pope will be regretfully obliged to refuse to receive him and to take measures to uphold the prestige of the Papacy in Spain.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Admiral Togo, according to an American lady who was a visitor at his house when the war broke out, and who has just returned to her own country, left his family without letting even his wife know where he was going or what the character of his mission was, and the Admiral's wife did not know of his movements until she saw his name in the papers in connection with an early naval engagements. Similar secrecy marks all the movements of the Japanese.

"To-day" tells a story about a certain M. P who is in the habit of buying a paper from the same newspaper boy every evening on his way to the House. It chanced that one evening when he came to put his hand into his pocket he found he had come out without a single penny. He hesitated a moment, and then explained the position to the lad. Don't mind about that, sir, was the reply; you can pay for it to-morrow. It will be all right. And to-morrow, my boy, I may be dead, said politician with the Idea of impressing a moral lesson upon the youthful mind. The answer of the lad left the moralising legislator gasping. Well, sir, if that is the case, it will be no great loss, after all.

The fool rejoiceth in his speed but the wise man looketh well to his gong. He that is void of wisdom criticises his neighbour's vehicle but a man of understanding holdeth his peace. He that trusteth his automobile to the care of a hired man shall come quickly to grief; but he that careth for it himself shall flourish like a branch. It is better to ride alone in a trolley than with a nervous woman on a brassed trimmed speed-car. A wise man feareth and departeth from crowded streets; but the full gets in the middle of the push and is confident. A righteous man regardeth the life of his carriage, but the tender mercies of the scorcher are few and far between. A smooth road maketh a cheerful countenance; but by a rough one are the repairers made glad. When scorching cometh then cometh shame; but with the careful rider is wisdom.

In an apparatus for the prevention of collisions at sea, invented by a Dutch engineer, use is made of the electric waves, which have the same quality as rays of light in being reflected from a polished surface. Thus a ship provided with a "telemobiloscope," as the new device is called, will be able to discover the presence of another vessel at a distance of from three to five kilometres. It will also be able to judge of the course which it is steering so that the captain may if necessary change his own and thus avoid danger. The device is said to have been already tested in Holland, and to have given excellent results.

A comic paper in France recently published the following story about an Englishman of immovable imperturbability. The Englishman attached himself as it were to a French lion and tiger trainer. At every performance he was to be found in the front row watching with calm cold eyes the tamers' performance with the ferocious animals. One day the lion tamer being decidedly worried at the persistency of the Englishman, ventured to address him and inquired with all the French politeness the cause of the evident interest he took in lions and tigers. The Englishman's answer was brief and curt, I wait. But why? demanded the other. I wait to see, said the Briton. What? asked the tamer. The lion eat you!

Many English people will be glad to know, says the "Manchester Guardian", what King Edward the Seventh thinks of that musical composition Hiawatha, which has monopolised the attention of the organ-grinders for some time. The London correspondent of a Canadian paper recounts the incident. It appears that at Goodwood some nigger minstrels played Bedelia, and that the Queen applauded the performance gently, while the King smiled. So far so good we are not much wiser as to what the King thought. Then they played and sang some American comic air at which the King said to the Queen who told the correspondent apparently) that the Americans must be a long-suffering people. Unhappily the niggers did not hear this and they continued hopefully on choosing "Hiawatha" to follow the comic ditty. At once the King turned and with a flush of anger said, Will nobody tell those fellows to stop? The story might be improved:- At once the King turned and with flush of anger said, Will no one rid me of these turbulent nigers? Three knights heard the words of the King, and, with the word Hiawatha on their lips they rushed forth and . . . . most people said it served the niggers right.

Mr. C. D. Gibson, of Gibson Girl fame, received the other day a printed letter from a well-known manufacturer of soap, which said: "You are cordially invited to participate in a drawing contest for a prize of twenty-five dollars. The drawing must be an original composition that will advertise our soap. Only one prize will be given, and all unsuccessful drawings will become the property of the undersigned. The letter (says "M. A. P.)" amused and irritated Mr. Gibson and he sat down and wrote to the soap manufacturer as follows: "You are heartily invited to participate in a soap contest that I have inaugurated for a prize of 11-2 dollars. Each competitor must submit 100 pounds of his best soap put up in ornamental one-pound boxes, and all the soap that is not adjudged worthy of the prize will remain the property of the undersigned. It is necessary that the soap be forwarded prepaid."

Whistler went to dine one day with an artist in Paris who was not overburdened with this world's goods, and was surprised at the sumptuous lunch provided. On asking him how he had managed to live so well his host replied: "I have a pet monkey which I let down from my window by a rope into that of my landlady and trust to Providence. Sometimes Jacko returns with a loaf, sometimes with a ham. His visits are full of surprises—one never knows what may appear,"

An amusing story is being told in connection with the visit to Tunis paid some time back by President Loubet. At one of the town halls in which an address of welcome was to be presented it was discovered that there was no carved or painted representation of the Genus of the Republic whatsoever. It was left that such an omission must be rectified before the President's arrival, and a telegram was despatched asking that a statue of "Marianne," as the Phrygian-capped bust is affectionately termed in France, might be sent forthwith. It arrived accordingly, just before the time fixed for the ceremony. What was the horror of the civic fathers on unpacking it to find—a bust of Queen Victoria wearing her royal crown. No one knew what was to be done, says the 'Manchester Guardian," until a quick-witted underling suggested a simple way out of the difficulty. A Phrygiang cap was quickly improvised out of paper and placed over the offending bauge of royalty, after which the dust was set up in its due place of honour. Nor did M. Loubet or any of his entourage notice anything unusual about it.

A bishop—a member of the Athenæum Club—was once found during the closure for alterations and repairs enjoying the hospitality of a neighbouring hostelry. He wished to look at a book which he believed to be in the room, and consulted a waiter. He concluded. But mind, if the application in the least inconveniences the librarian do not approach him. I would not for worlds allow that gentleman to be interrupted if he is engaged in his studies. The bishop said this (writes Mr. Arthur a Beckett in London Opinion) remembering that the librarian of the Athenæum is one of the most important and accomplished literary men in London. "Well, my lord," replied the waiter, confidentially, 'I do think our librarian would be a bit inconvenienced if I went to him just now." "No doubt he is in the library amongst his books?" queried the bishop. No my lord." said the waiter; "he is in the coffee room a-carving of the jints!"

THAT £70 MOTOR-CAR.

A CHALLENFE BY MR. LETTS.

The consensus of opinion among automobile makers against the idea of a £50 motor-car is remarkable.

A "Westminster" representative had a chat with Mr. W. Letts (Charles Jarrott and Letts, Limited), an authority whose whole time in the motor business has been spent practically on the light car, and he ridicules the idea of even a £70 car either now or in his day, and he is a young man.

His firm are the representatives of the Oldsmobile in this country, and he declares that they could not turn out their wellknown 7 h.-p. car for so low a sum as £150 but for the huge quantity they make

Mr. Letts went so far as to admit the possibility of a £100 car being on the market in a few year's time but he said you cannot possibly go below that and it is ridiculous for any man to say you can

To turn out cheap cars even at £100 you want huge capital, enormous works, endless costly plant, and means at your disposal in every way to turn your cars out in batches.

I will challenge any man added Mr Letts in conclusion to show me that he can make reliable car for £70 and yet make his business pay.

FRUIT JULIEN

For Constipation and Biliousness

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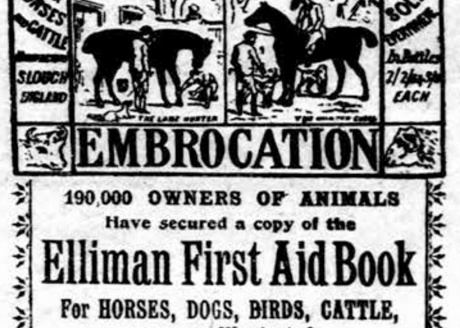

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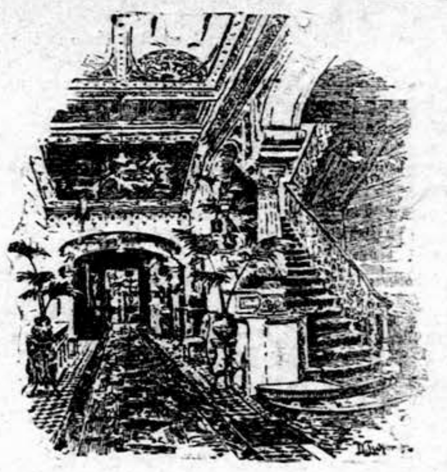

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A friend who was wise
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Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 4, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

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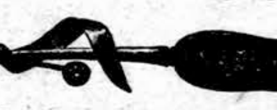

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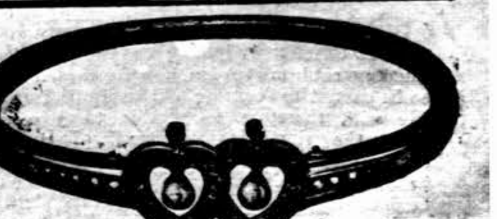

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WRITERS AND READERS.

It is settled that no portion of the correspondence of Queen Victoria, which Mr. A. C. Benson and Viscount Esher are editing, will appear this year.

The Reminiscences of Sir Henry Hawkins, now Lord Brampton will be published on October 20 by Mr. Arnold. They make too substantial volumes, and it is taken for granted that they will be a book of the season.

Sir Horace Rumbold has written another series of his reminiscences as an ambassador and the book will appear during the autumn. It is the third one in which Sir Horace draws upon his memories, and as the title, Final Recollections of a Diplomatist, tells it is the last. The previous two books were widely read.

The Earl of Ronaldshay is the author of a book which Messrs. Blackwood announce. It describes a journey by railway, steamboat, raft, wheeled conveyances of many kinds and packpony through Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Transcaspia, Turkestan, Sibèria, and Manchuria. It has the title, "On the Outskirts of Empire in Asia," and is illustrated.

Professor Harnack occupies so high a position as a theologian that his books are now looked for in England. A translation of a new work dealing with the expansion of Christianity in the first three centuries, is announced by Messrs. Williams and Norgate. It will be in two volumes, one of which is to be ready in October, while the other will appear in the spring.

Miss Montresor, who, in a time of literary expedition, writes leisurely, recently finished a new novel. It is entitled "The Celestial Surgeon," and it is announced by Mr. Arnold. Its heroine is a sturdy little person, Jeronime, who happened to be born into an equivocal state of life. This, however, is fortunate for the story because it furnishes material for a series of dramatic situations.

A life of Professor Momerie will be welcomed as the life of a man of light and leading. It has been written by Mrs. Momerie and will be issued by Messrs. Blackwood. A considerable amount of material which Dr. Momerie himself prepared has been available, and so the book will have a note of autobiography. He came of a Nonconformist family though he belonged to the Church of England.

Many boys eagerly await the appearance of the story which Mr. G. A. Henty left in manuscript—his last story. Meanwhile they may care to know that it is entitled "By Conduct and Courage." It is a tale of the "battle and the breeze" in the spacious old days of the three-decker. The hero belongs to a fishing village in Yorkshire, and his adventures include one in Corsica with no less a companion than Nelson.—Blackie.

A Gold Mine of Hibermian Anecdotes—such is the promise about a book which Messrs. Duckworth are to publish. In it that well-known and veteran Irish land agent, Mr. Samuel M. Hussey sets out his reminiscences. He draws a picture of Ireland as seen from the landlord's point of view, and he includes memories of various celebrities, James Anthony Froude among them. Lord James of Hereford said of Mr. Hussey, at the time of the Parnell Commission, that he was the best-abused man in Ireland.

Two travel books which Mr. Heinemann is to publish may be mentioned together. In one Madame Matilde Serao gives her impressions of the Holy Land. She has a gift for word painting, and she visited all the most important places mentioned in the Holy Land. The other book consists of impressions and sketches in Andalusia, here called The Land of the Blessed Virgin. The author of it is Mr. W. Somerset Maugham, to whose other writings—say, Laza of Lambeth—it is in contrast.

Mr. Ernest Vizetelly's book on the life work and influence of Zola is printing, and Mr. Lane will publish it at the end of October. The note of it may be gathered from the title Emile Zola, Novelist and Reformer, Mr. Vizetelly enjoyed Zola's friendship for many years, and was thoroughly acquainted with his work, his views, and his aspirations. In this book he deals with his intimate home life as well as with his literary career hitherto unpublished details regarding the Dreyfus case.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby is the writer of a book which Messrs. Harper are shortly to publish. It is called The Cycle of Life, and it is an account of the most recent results of scientific thought. By that is meant, not science in the dry technical sense, but science applied to human interests. For example Dr. Saleeby brings the subjects of song and swimming within his review of psychology. He devotes a chapter to Herbert Spencer's influence upon present-day science and philosophy.

Mr. Henry Frowde is about to issue in two volumes, of which only 240 copies will be offered for sale, an exact facsimile of the original English edition of the German stories collected by the brothers Grimm. All the illustrations by George Cruikshank which appeared in the first and second series of the stories, issued in 1823 and 1825, will be reproduced from the original plates. Ruskin said that the etching's in these two volumes were the finest things next to Rembrandt's, that, as far as I know, have been done since etching was invented.

Mrs. Thurston's story, John Chilcote, M.P., will be published as a book before long by Messrs. Blackwood.—Mr. Frederic Harrison's historical romance of the second half of the tenth century will be issued by Messrs. Chapman and Hall on October 7.—Rolf Boldrewood has a new story appearing with Messrs. Macmillan. It is entitled The Last Chance, and is described as a tale of the Golden West.—Morganatic is now to be the almost laconic title of Dr. Max Nordau's new novel. It has been translated by Mrs. Elizabeth Lee and will be published by Messrs, Chatto.—Mrs Belloc Lowndes is the writer of a story, The Heart of Penelope, which will be published by Mr Heinemann. The characters in it are all refined, slightly unconventional people.—Sir Thomas Holdich, who helped to settle the boundary dispute between Argentina and Chili has a book on the subject just appearing with Messrs Hurst and Blackett.—A volume of hymns by Horatias Bonar, selected and arranged by his son, Mr H. N, Bonar, with a brief history of some of the hymns, five facsimiles of original MSS., and a portrait, will be published very shortly by Mr. Frowde.—"Christian Life in the Primitive Church" is a book by Professor Dobscuhtz, of Jena, which Messrs. Williams and Norgate are publishing in their Theological Translation Library.—Sir Thomas More is the subject of a new volume announced by Messrs. Duckworth in their Saints series. It has the interest of being by a Franchmen, M. Henri Bremond, and it is illustrated.—"The Disease of Electric Machinery" is the arresting title of a volume which Messrs. Harper are to publish next week. It is by Mr. Kinzbrunner, of the Municipal School of Technology, Manchester.—Messrs. Seeley announce a book on the most interesting explorations of the last sixty or seventy years. The writer of it is Mr. Archibald Williams.

The latest addition to the useful set of handbooks issued by the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, is devoted to the large collection of Japanese colour-prints in the National Art Library, and is written by Mr. Edward F. Strange the assistant keeper in charge of the section. It can be obtained from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode for 1s. 6d. or at the catalogue stall in the museum for 1s. in paper covers. There are a large number of illustrations and fac-simile reproductions of about 200 signatures.

Dr. G. C. Williamson whose History of Miniature Portraits was to be published on Sept. 19 has been extremely fortunate in the assistance he has received from royal and other distinguished collectors. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has been graciously pleased to allow her portrait to serve as a frontispiece to the edition de lux and among those who have allowed the author to illustrate their finest miniatures are the Emperor of Russia, the German Emperor, the King of Sweden and Norway, the King of Denmark, the King of Italy, the Queen of the Netherlands, the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquess of Exeter, the Earl of Dysart, Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Ancester the Earl of Dartrey, Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Hothfield Lady Banbury, Lord Ronald Sutherland, Gower, Sir Spencer Walpole, Mr L Curri, Mr. Quicke, Mr. Digby, Capt. Suckling, R. N., Mr Poyntz Stewart, Mr. Ward Usher, Col. Cotes Miss Radcliffe, Mr. J, K. D. Wingfield-Digby, Mr. Salting, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Wertheimer, Mr. Pierpont Morgan and the trustees of the Wallace Collection.

A NEW industry has been introduced into Burton-on-Trent in the manufacture of feeding-cake from dried brewers' grains and molasses. The drying of grains has been in progress for some time, but a company has now introduced an entirely new plant for converting them into cake. The demand for this food for horses and cattle on the Continent is said to be very extensive, and the Burton factory is now cultivating the home markets. The number of workmen employed about equals that of an average brewery.

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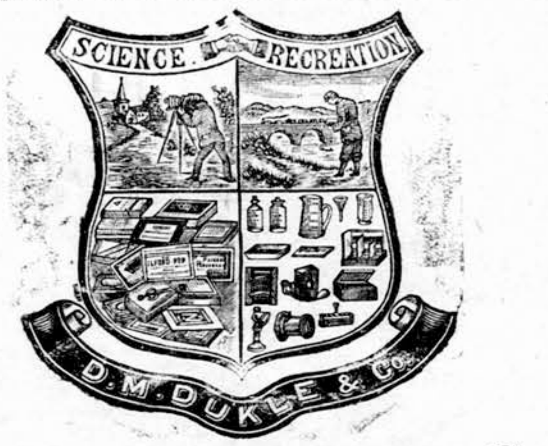

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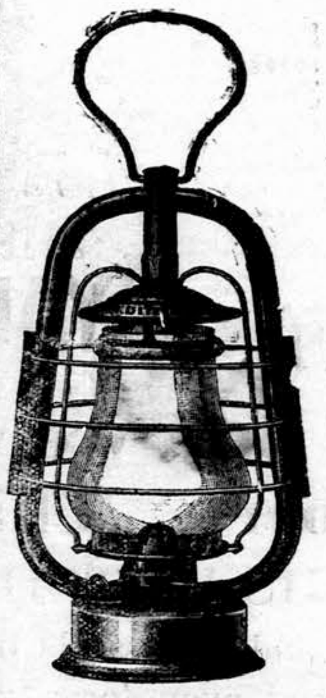

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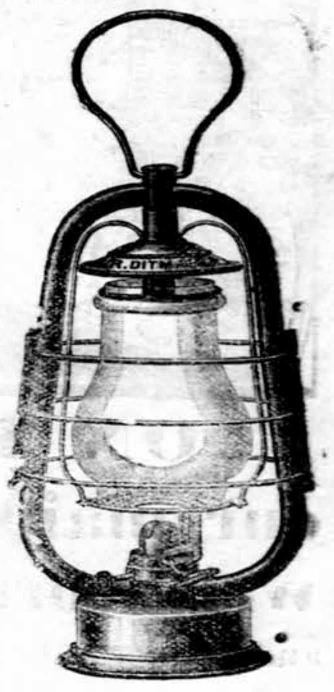

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O ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES
AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.
THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."
The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.
Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
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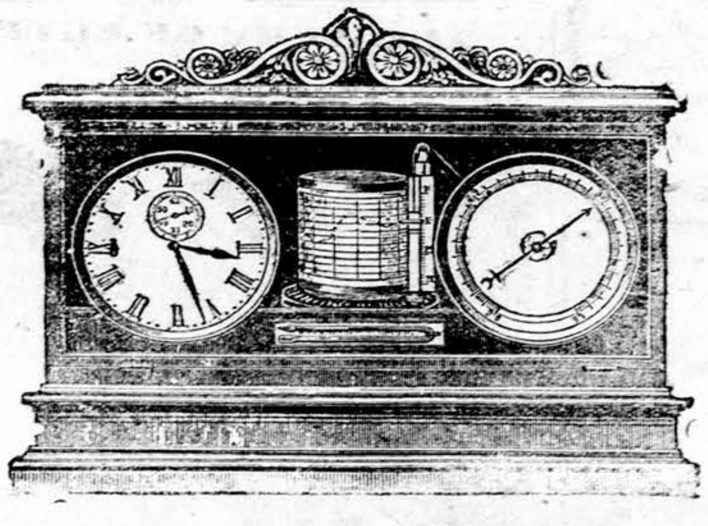

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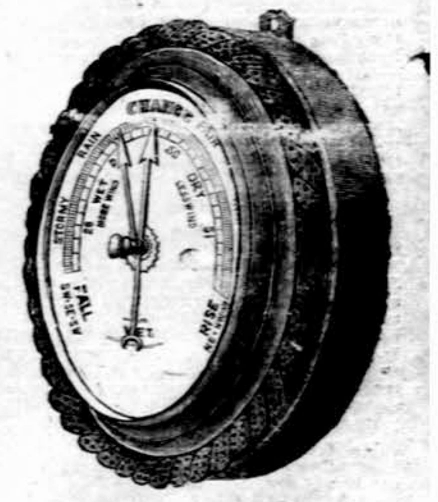

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